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C. D. BRIGHAM, - - - - *Editor.*
R. D. THOMPSON, *Business Manager.*
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THE COMMERCIAL, PITTSBURGH.

LOCAL NOTICES.

Actual Trial Tells the True Story.

After more than six years of severe and constant use of Keeler's Railroad Track Scales and his Coal Chute Quick Scale, at my coal works on the Connellsville road, and also a like trial of his Wagon Scales, at my coal yards in Pittsburgh, and after using and carefully examining nearly all other kinds, I am fully satisfied that, all things considered, the Keeler Scales are the best I have ever tried. It's quick Weigher is a perfect marvel of speed and convenience, and all have proved to be very accurate and durable. THOS. MOORE.
Pittsburgh, October 22, 1869.
Office for the Scales, 88 Wood street.

The New Novels.

For sale by John W. Pitt etc, bookseller and stationer, opposite the postoffice, Pittsburgh, Pa. Charles Reade's novels: Popular edition, Hard Cash; illustrated, two, paper, 75 cents. Griffith Gaunt; or, Jealously; illustrated: 8vo, paper, 50 cents. It Is Never Too Late To Mend: 8vo, paper, 50 cents. Love Me Little, Love Me Long: 8vo, paper, 35 cents. Foul Play; 8vo, paper, 25 cents. White Lies; 8vo, paper, 35 cents. Coister and the Hearth; 8vo, paper, 50 cents. Peg Wofington. Christie Johnstone, and other Stories; 8vo, paper, 50 cents. Anthony Trollope's last novels: Phineas Finn, the Irish Member; illustrated by Millais; 8vo, paper, $1 25; cloth, $1 75. He Knew He was Right; complete; illustrations by Marcus Stone. 8vo, paper, $1 00; cloth, $1 50. The Minister's Wife; by Mrs. Oliphant, author of "Chronicles of Carlingford," "Perpetual Curate," "Life of Edward Irving," "Brownlows," "Agnes," &c.; 8vo, paper, 75 cents. A Beggar on Horseback; or, a County Family; by the author of "Lord Sir Mossingberd," "Our Old Family," "Carlyon's Year," "Found Dead," &c.; 8vo, paper, 50 cents. (Just ready.)

The Place to Go.

For really good, fashionable styles, finish, and durability the stock of goods to be found at Hamsley's hat parlor cannot be surpassed in this city. If you want a hat or cap of superior quality go to the hat parlor. If you want a good fit, go to the hat parlor. If you want a hat or cap at a reasonable price, go to the hat parlor, No. 22 Fifth avenue. In short there is not a want that can be supplied by the hatter that cannot be supplied promptly by Hamsley at the hat parlor. His stock is large and of greater variety than can be found at any other establishment in the city. All the daily receipts of the newest styles of hats and caps at the hat parlor has established for it the reputation of being decidedly place in the city at which a really fashionable hat can be procured. Readers are earnestly invited to visit the hat parlor and examine the stock

Take Ayer's Cherry Pectoral

To stop your cough, cold, or bronchial affections before they run into consumption that you cannot stop. THIS

None but the Genuine.

For dirges, chemicals and ornamental medicines; go to Jos. Fleming's, 84 Market street, corner of the Diamond. He sells none but genuine prescriptions and disposes of such at prices which defy successful competition.

Carriages for Parties,

Operas, concerts, &c., can always be obtained at J. & W. J. Sorrel's livery and sale stables, 149 Grant street, near Sixth avenue.

Advertise Judiciously, economically

And systematically, through Messrs. Griffin & Hoffman authorized advertising agents for newspapers, periodicals and theatricals of the United States and Canada. Send for estimates. 25 Park Row, Tribune Building, Baltimore, Md. Pittsburgh references—John D. Scully, Cashier First National Bank, and T. B. Young & Co.

FOR THE FACE.—Saunders's Face Powder. Imported and sold by Simon Johnston, Fourth avenue and Smithfield street. THIS

The Ghost of King Solomon.

If the spiritualists could raise Mr. Herold's ghost that there is something "new under the sun," Phalon's Vitalia or Animation Restorative for the Hair, is thoroughly original. There has been nothing like it since time began. It is the only transparent and harmless dye in existence that will restore the natural color to gray hair, without discoloring the skin. THIS

Doctor Ayer's Laboratory.

That has done such wonders for the sick, now issues a potent restorer for the beauty of mankind—for the comeliness which adorning age is so prone to diminish and destroy. His vigormounts luxuriant locks on the bald and gray in a month or two, and thus lays an endless obligations to him, for the gift of hair was as health of the community. THIS

FOR COLDS, Agues and Influenza—Brown's Chlorodyne. 50 Smithfield st. THIS

Closing Out Sale—Goods at Cost.

Entire stock of boots, gents's furnishing goods and ready made clothing, to be closed out within sixty days. Large and full fixtures for sale. Inquire at 82 Market street. B. Oppenheimer.

Ballou & Adams,

Dealers in classified cider and vinegars, No. 189 Second avenue, Pittsburgh, Pa.

W. D. Dudley,

Merchant Tailor, No. 24 Fifth avenue, Pittsburgh. tf

Country Merchants Look to Your Interest.

You will save money by purchasing your drugs, patent medicines, fancy goods, perfumeries and dyes at McClarron & McKennan's drug store, 85 Market street, corner Diamond, near Fifth avenue. OBSERVE THE RED STORE.

The Daily Commercial.

STATE NEWS.

The Waynesburg *Republican* has changed its title to that of *Repository.*

The Williamsport *Gazette* says: "During the season just closed the number of logs rafted over the boom not far from this city amounts to 22,822,225 feet board measure. From this it will be seen that the amount of out-loss transported by the Williamsport Boom Company is enormous, and will show strangers the magnitude of the lumber trade in this city."

Deer are reported to be very plentiful in the Allegheny mountains this season, and hunting parties are already after the game.

The Beaver *Radical* says: The next financia statement of our Commissioners will exhibit the complete extinction of the county debt, and the tax levy of next year will be reduced to the rate prevailing before the war. So much for Republican management and faithful public servants in the Commissioner's office.

It is reported that the Cambria Iron Company intend digging a tunnel from Johnstown to their ore mines at Mill Creek, a distance of about four miles. If such a tunnel is put through, will afford easy access to the valuable mineral deposits in the vicinity of Mill Creek.

STATE POLITICS.

R. M. Jones, of Cambria township, Cambria county, an employee in the Treasury Department, at Washington, has been arrested for illegal voting in Cambria county. Mr. Jones gave bail and will test the question.

Charles S. Marks, Republican candidate for Treasurer in Mifflin county, thinking he was elected, made merry over the event on Thursday, but the official count the next day left him eight votes in the minority.

Candidates for county nominations next year in Blair county are said to be quite numerous already. Among the offices to be filled are: A Congressman, two Senators, a Representative, a Prothonotary, a Sheriff, two Associate Judges, a Treasurer, a Commissioner, a Poor Director, an Auditor and two Jury Commissioners.

The Reading *Dispatch* says: "If the new Legislature has a particle of common sense about it, the first thing it will do will be to inaugurate a system of retrenchment and reform in its expenditures. Down with the "pasting and folding" and the "Legislature *Record*" jobs, and people demand that a check be drawn for their servants to disobey their demands this winter.

The names of Messrs. Johnson, of Crawford, Strang, of Tioga, Webb, of Bradford, and Adaire and Miller, of Philadelphia, are mentioned in connection with the Speakership of the next House of Representatives, and the canvass promises to be lively. Speaker Stinson, of the Senate, will be re-elected without opposition.

"Invisible" says:—"Republicas are not ungrateful. Honors are crowning Pennsylvania's Senators. Gen. Simon Cameron has been chosen an alderman and clerk to the Mayor of Lancaster city. But then, John Quincy Adams served in the lower House of Congress after occupying the Presidential chair. Stutzman made a former Senator from his district a member of Assembly. Buckalew came down from the United States to the State Senate, and A. J. Glossbrenner to lower himself—and failed. History is only repeating itself.

The Mormon Rebellion.

The Chicago *Tribune*, in a letter of the reported revolt among the Mormons, headed by Mr. Stenhouse, given yesterday, says: "The principle of co-operation, from which Brigham and his satellites have expended so much, is not working so smoothly as they anticipated. They have formed, really, a gigantic monopoly, with Brigham as its head, establishing an immense wholesale store at Salt Lake City, with branches in every ward in the city, and in every town and settlement in the territory. The faithful are expected to do all of their trading at these stores. The principle has been introduced into mechanical and mercantile pursuits. All this is very beautiful in theory; but even the most stupid can see that it looks to concentrate all the temporal, as has been true of the spiritual, power in the hands of one man. It is against this one-man power that we think it will be found the opposition is directed. Heretofore, all the Mormons engaged in whatever occupations they chose, giving in all cases one-tenth of their profits to the church—that is, to Brigham. Hence, the business of a large number of men, who could not be taken into the co-operative concern, has been ruined. Of course, there is trouble with them. Two months, however, must not be expected from this movement. While Brigham and his leaders—perhaps a hundred in all—are intelligent, able, and exceedingly energetic men, the mass of Mormons are ignorant, bigoted, intensely stolid, fanatical and superstitious, and will be both a long and a severe test of patience than to hope too much from this apparent revolt."

The Milwaukee Wisconsin tells a story to show how quick and pleasant is the road to independence in the West. Near the close of the war a colored soldier drifted up the Mississippi and landed at La Crosse. His earthly possessions were but a Sharpe rifle and three dollars in money. Having a taste for hunting and hearing that there was good deer-shooting in the northern Chippewa country he obtained a chance to work his way up the river to Eau Claire. Leaving the load there, he struck for the woods, and after a long tramp came to a spot where he determined to make his home. He found the Indians friendly, was by them assisted in making a small clearing and constructing a cabin. He has now lived there five years. He has a fine homestead of one hundred and sixty acres, a comfortable cabin which is a model of neatness, ten acres of cleared land in a high state of cultivation, a pony and pasture whereon to keep him, an orchard, an apiary, a one hundred dollar rifle, and a bank account at Eau Claire. He and the Indians are on the most friendly terms and the latter often visit his cabin in parties and enjoy greatly dancing to the music of the negro's fiddle. He is contented, happy and independent, and points out in a way in which any member of the "superior" race, with the requisite industry and patience, may give himself a home. THIS

The Pittsburgh Commercial.

VOL. VII. PITTSBURGH, SATURDAY MORNING, OCTOBER 30, 1869. NO. 40.

FIRST EDITION.

12 O'CLOCK, M.

WASHINGTON.

Important Change in the Navy.

All Vessels Fitted With Sails and Use of Coal to be Very Limited—Proposed Villainy of Disappointed Contractors—Sam. Cary in New York—Mrs. Gen. Gaines's New Orleans Property.

Special Dispatch to the Commercial.

WASHINGTON, D. C., October 29, 1869.

Sails instead of Steam in the Navy.

One means by which the expenses are being rapidly reduced in the Navy department is the fitting up of all vessels of war with full sails. This change is now nearly completed, and orders have been sent to all squadrons to cease the use of coal altogether, except in cases of necessity, and even then a full report of the reasons must be sent to the department. If these are not deemed sufficient the cost of coal used is charged to the officer ordering it to be burned. Aside from saving expense, however, the design of the order is also to restore a knowledge of managing sailing vessels, to which little attention was given by our steam navy during the war.

A Rascally Scheme.

Information has reached the Treasury Department that an organized attempt has been made among certain disappointed contractors and speculators, who expected to fasten themselves upon the Government in the matter of building the New York Postoffice, to cause a failure of certain plans of Supervising Architect Mullet, by bribing the workmen to arrange their material so as to develop weakness in the walls and other portions of the structure. The same class of operations has been discovered in other parts of the country in connection with public buildings under way, the design being to try to break down the present method of building by day's work and restoring the old system of contracts.

"He of the Horny Hand."

Hon. Samuel Cary, on his way to Ireland, has stopped in New York. The first night he spoke at a Democratic meeting, in connection with Fernando Wood, S. S. Cox and Richard O'Gorman. On Tuesday he spoke there on temperance, in the Spring street Presbyterian Church.

Mrs. General Gaines

Leaves in the morning for New Orleans, to extend the olive branch for that section to Johnson who occupy her property there. If they do not at once agree to her compromise, she is to take legal measures to dispossess them.

Senator Sumner's Immunity.

The Sub-Committee on Foreign Affairs will be over here next week and among other things they will examine Minister McMahon, there seems to be a great desire on the part of the Committee to have his statement, as he was really served with a subpœna before he landed from the steamer, but was instructed or ordered to come directly to New York. Instead he came here to report to the State Department.

WASHINGTON, October 29.

GEN. BUTTERFIELD'S RESIGNATION.

Gen. Butterfield's resignation as Assistant Treasurer at New York will not be accepted until his successor shall be appointed, which will take place in a few days.

RETURN OF THE PRESIDENT.

The President and family returned to Washington this evening.

SUPREME COURT.

In the Supreme Court of the United States to-day, number 21 original, The State of Texas vs. George Peabody *et al*, Judge Nelson's attained writs of subpœna in this case, returnable on the first Monday in December next. The first Friday in February next was fixed upon for hearing of the motion for preliminary injunction. There was no action today in the Yerger case.

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The receipts from internal revenue to-day were $558,224, and for the month $11,233,917; grand total since June 30th, $89,063,790.

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Agnes Parchall, aged ninety-five years, mother of Judge Parchall, and one of the last widow pensioners of the Revolutionary war, recently died in Georgia.

NEW YORK.

NEW YORK, October 29, 1869.

AUCTION SALES OF WOOL.

At the auction sale of wool yesterday, the attendance was large and the entire catalogue, amounting to over four hundred thousand pounds, was closed out, principally to manufacturers. Considering the dullness of trade, the prices obtained were regarded as exhibiting the fair market value of the wools. Some lots sold below and others above the average estimate of buyers.

NEW HOSPITAL.

The corner stone of the new Roosevelt hospital, on Fifty-ninth street, was laid today.

SHOT IN A POLITICAL QUARREL.

Archibald Douglass was shot in a political dispute in a drinking saloon in the First ward this afternoon by Thomas Jones, a deputy sheriff, and cannot recover. Both are well known desperadoes. Jackson is in custody.

FIRES—LOSS OF LIFE.

Shortly before seven o'clock this evening fire was discovered on the fourth floor of No. 67 Liberty street, occupied by Frederick Marquand. The first floor was occupied by the United States Express Company, the second by the A. S. Raymond, printer. None of the losses o insurance are ascertained. The janitor, wife and two children, were suffocated by smoke. When their bodies were recovered it was found their clothes and hair were completely burned off them.

The carriage factory of Jacob Demer, located on the corner of Third avenue and Eighty-seventh street, together with its contents, was destroyed by fire to-night. Loss, one hundred thousand dollars, insured. The building was owned by Geo. W. Lane. Loss, $25,000; insured. An adjoining tenement house was burned down, rendering several families houseless.

REGISTRATION FOR ELECTION.

Registration for the coming State election proceeded to-day, and reached 32,813, making a total thus for this year of 113,167. There is ye one day to-morrow for registration, and the total is likely to exceed 150,000.

SOCIAL SCIENCE.

Close of the Session of the Social Science Association—The International Code—The Health of New York City.

NEW YORK, October 29.—The Social Science Convention closed last evening. David Dudley Field, on the international code, in the framing of which he has been actively engaged, said he presumed it will cover a great variety of subjects, and include many of the most important interests of mankind. It covers the questions of domicile, the rights of expatriation and naturalization, trade between nations, the taxation of foreigners, their obligations to military service, and to the laws where they reside. Matters relating to navigation, fisheries and colonization are also included, and inasmuch as laws and customs differ all over the globe, the conflict of law in regard to marriage and divorce, the rules to be followed in the validity of judgments are to be reduced to uniformity and certainty. In a wider field he code will determine how war is to be begun and conducted; it will prescribe the obligations and rights of neutrality, and settle questions of capture.

Dr. Elisha Harris read a paper on the health of New York, in which he said that in the past nine months several thousand of the nearly 20,000 tenement houses in the city had been ventilated from garret to cellar, in the manner required by law. He added that at the beginning of the present year the cellar population in New York amounted to between 15,000 and 20,000 persons, who seemed as immovable as troglodytes in their dens; but during the past few months a number of nine hundred of the lowest and more populous of these dens of death have been vacated by the board's orders, and in no instance has force as it been found necessary to use any force or to procure writs of ejectment against the miserable occupants.

FORT WAYNE, IND.

Hub and Spoke Factory Burned—Huntington Horse Fair—The Meteor.

Special Dispatch to the Commercial.

FORT WAYNE, IND., October 29, 1869.

At Marion, Indiana, last night, the hub and spoke factory of Tibbet & Coo, was destroyed by fire. Loss about thirty-three thousand; insurance fifteen thousand dollars. The origin of the fire is not known.

At Huntington, Indiana, the Huntington County Horse Fair is in progress, and is well attended, with prospects of being the most successful ever held.

The meteor which was reported as having exploded with such terrible force night before last near Forest, Ohio, has not yet been found. The excitement of the people in that neighborhood having wore off, it is hardly thought of by them, and unless some of the meteorologists of the country take the matter in hand, the curious phenomenon may be lost to the scientific world.

PHILADELPHIA.

President Grant Holds a Levee—He Makes a Speech to the Sunday school Children.

PHILADELPHIA, October 29.—President Grant held a levee this morning at the Continental Hotel, and started on his return to Washington. At the Sunday School jubilee, held at the Academy of Music last evening, President Grant was loudly called for, and responded as follows: "Ladies, gentlemen and children: I can only thank you for your very kind reception. Whenever I have visited Philadelphia I have always been warmly welcomed, but never in a more gratifying manner than on the present occasion. I take an interest in Sunday Schools, and am much gratified at the complete success of the present movement."

Mothers Cannot be Too Observing

Of the first symptoms of worms. B. A. Fahnestock's Vermifuge should be in every house. THIS

THE STONEWALL DISASTER.

Partial List of the Saved from the Burning Steamer.

Statement of Second Engineer Lyon—Interesting Particulars.

ST. LOUIS, October 28.—The following is complete list of the saved from the terrible disaster to the Stonewall as far as can be ascertained at present: George W. Fulton, John H. Lyon, Edward Fulkerson, E. P. Watson and Charles Williams, all of St. Louis; R. A. Phelps, Shreveport, Louisiana; David Schultz, Maysville, Kentucky; Miss Haynson Jefferson, W. S. Cook, Texas; N. M. Moseberg, Natchez; L. L. Joan, M. Marx, M. Benney, J. Swan, D. Jones, Mr. Boure, New Orleans; W. Cook, W. Leveness, P. Hurren, J. Seward, J. Conway, Miguel Kinney, M. M. Jenney, George Helmerouss, Louis, George and Nick Peret, R. Pert and wife, N. H. Mohony, L. Swan, James Swartz, Mr. Hartman J. Conross, James Griffin, John Pearce, Dennis Morrison, A. W. Washburn, Dr. S. B. Hesse, T. H. Carroll, Mr. McSweeney, Mike Bresner, W. S. Cook, of Virginia; J. Lisone and George Edrington.

Among those who are known to be missing are Mrs. Gregg, of Texas; Miss Chasen, Captain John W. Doty, of Rapides Parish, Louisiana; Captain Thomas Scott, Milton C. Ebert, dred clerk; Wm. Chick, second clerk; Frank Murray, pilot; Willis Beebe, first mate; Isaac Mooney, stoker; Henry Powen, steward; Joshua Lester, barkeeper; John Hooven, barkeeper; John Garrett, watchman; C. B. Dyvenny, wife and two children, six and two years old, John Bailey, all of St. Louis; Owen Darcy, George W. Blackburn, a conductor on the North Missouri Railroad, St. Louis; Chas. Brennan, dead.

The niece of Capt. Scott, mentioned in the dispatch from Cairo, was not on board. She is the daughter of Wm. T. Owens, a well known civil engineer of this city, and was all ready to start, her baggage on board, when her father, fearing an impulse which he could not explain, and which seems to have been a premonition of danger, concluded it was best for her to remain at home.

The steamer Rubicon arrived this morning from below, and brought up John H. Lyon, the second engineer of the Stonewall, and a young boy named Williams, who were picked up on a floating spar. Mr. Lyon reports having seen several charred bodies floating down. He was the very little to the information already obtained. Several steamboat captains, constituting a volunteer committee, will leave this evening for the wreck, to search for and bury the bodies. A subscription of two hundred dollars was raised in five minutes on 'Change at noon, to defray the expenses of this committee, and other subscriptions will be made for the benefit of destitute families.

ST. LOUIS, October 29.—John H. Lyon, the second engineer of the Stonewall, who reached here to-day on the Rubicon, describes having helped Captain Scott to lower a ladder from the hurricane roof, down which the Captain descended. Lyon followed, and after having reached the foot of the ladder alive, the smoke was so dense and the fire so hot that he subsequently jumped overboard, and with the aid of a life preserver succeeded in reaching a point some distance below the burning boat. He then went to Vancil's Landing, five miles below, where he found the cook, a negro, a colored man, and two other men, names not known. These five men are the only ones saved below this point. He also says that after the yawl mentioned as having left the vessel, pushed off the shore, one of the men in it returned, using a board for a paddle, and rescued five men in the water. He saw three of the bodies of the barkeepers, clinging to a bale of hay, supported by cotton bales. He was on the part of the Committee to have his statement, as he was really served with a subpœna before he landed from the steamer, but was instructed or ordered to come directly to New York. Instead he came here to report to the State Department.

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THE FREE TRADERS.

The Buffalo Association Want the Duty on Salt and Coal Taken Off

BUFFALO, October 29.—Notwithstanding the bad weather to-day a large audience assembled at St. James Hall, on the occasion of the first public meeting of the Free Trade Association. Henry W. Rogers presided. He spoke briefly and pointedly. Prof. A. T. Perry, of Massachusetts, held the attention of the audience for over an hour, in forcible arguments bearing upon the principles of free trade. Messrs. Follett, Beckwith and Mahlon Sands, Secretary of the New York Free Trade League, also spoke, the latter gentleman being frequently interrupted by applause.

Resolutions were passed calling on Senator Roscoe Conkling and E. E. Fenton and Representative D. S. Bennett, to urge the repeal of the duties on coal and salt.

E. Hadfield, secretary of the meeting, stated that under the Constitution the duties on salt would be reduced one half, owing to the recent discoveries in Canada.

Mr. Perry stated that he would use the statistics on salt prepared by Mr. Hadfield, in his lectures through the West.

THE CAPITAL MOVEMENT.

Everybody for the Change—The Reason Why it Will be Made.

[From the Chicago Tribune.]

The Capital will move. The fairly before the country, and its present headway insures that no further expense will be laid out on the existing buildings as Washington is now arranged. But the ranks of its supporters among men of true conservative wisdom and influence. We confidently expect within a very few years to witness the complete success. The West and Southcapitalists are interested in its favor, because their business interests are identified with it. The all-powerful railway and carrying interests traversing the heart of the continent, and west of the Mississippi and Missouri, are interested in it, for they do not lead to its present, but will lead to its future importance. The nation at large is interested in it, on grounds of impartial justice and expediency. The gross cost will be but a few dollars less for the completion and two-thirds of this will have to be expended at Washington if the Capital remains where it is. If the generation of 1791 could incur an expense of ten dollars per head of their then population to carry it to a point more central, and, in their view, suitable, than New York or Philadelphia, can we not look forward to a like expense *per capita* one-tenth as great, to secure the permanent location of the nation's capital in the heart of the country?

Cream Ale.

It is a well proved fact that good ales can be made only of the best qualities of malt and hops, and all attempts to make them out of other articles (drugs and syrups) must prove abortive. Messrs. Pier, Dannals & Co., recognizing this truth, pay the highest prices for barley, hops and malt, so securing material from which their delicious and nutritious cream ale is extracted. The large business which they do proves that their people is correct. THIS

THE DOMINION.

Reconstruction of the Cabinet—Confederation of British Columbia.

OTTAWA, October 29.—The Dominion Cabinet has been reconstructed, as follows: Premier and Minister of Justice, Sir John McDonald; Minister of Militia, Sir George Carter; Minister of Finance, Sir Francis Hencks; Minister of Customs, Hon. L. Tilly; Minister of Public Works, Hon. H. L. Langevin; Minister of Inland Revenue, Hon. C. Durkin; Minister of Marine and Fisheries, Hon. Peter Mitchell; Minister of Agriculture and Statistics, John R. Benson; Secretary of State for the Provinces, Hon. Jos. Howe; Secretary of State for Canada, Hon. Alex. Morris; Postmaster General, Hon. Alex. Campbell; Receiver General, Hon. Ed. Kenny. President of Council, Hon. J. S. Chapais. Of these Hitchcock, New Brunswick, and Howe, of Ontario and are representatives, and four are representatives from Quebec, two from New Brunswick, and two from Nova Scotia.

A copy of a very important dispatch from Earl Granville to Governor Musgrove regarding the confederation of British Columbia with Canada has just been communicated to Sir John Young, of Melbourne, Australia, that New Ruperts Land and the northwest territory are to be united to Canada. Her Majesty's Government is of opinion that British Columbia should also be united with the Dominion. Regarding the advantages to be derived from such a union Earl Granville says: "Her Majesty's Government anticipated that the interests of the provinces of British North America will be more advanced, and that it will better enable the wealth and credit and intelligence of the whole to be brought to bear on every part than by encouraging each in the contracted policy of taking care of itself, possibly at the expense of its neighbor. Most especially is this true in cases of internal transit. It is evident that the establishment of a British line of communication between the Atlantic and Pacific Oceans is more feasible by the operations of a single government, responsible for its progress to both shores of the continent, than by bargains negotiated between separate and perhaps jealous colonies, and ascertained and legislatures.

The dispatch also authorizes Governor Musgrave to communicate with Sir John Young, or take such steps as can be constitutionally taken for promoting the favorable consideration of the question. It also says the Constitution of British Columbia will oblige the Government to enter personally, into many questions, such as the expulsion of Indian tribes, and the future position of the Government accounts, with which, in case of negotiation between the two governments, he would not be bound to concern himself.

NEWS SUMMARY.

BY TELEGRAPH.

Late advices from Hayti say President Salnave asked for a vessel of the English Commodore at Jamaica to carry him over to the latter Island, and the Commodore was about sending the Philomel to receive him.

A Havana letter of the 23d says: By special order of the Captain General a movement must have been yesterday against the rebels of the east center. The Florida expedition has also successfully landed. Carlos Garcia, the high chief of the rebels, is believed to have embarked for the east with a government commissioner, and Quesada, Commander-in-chief of the government is de parate, and is so acknowledged.

General McMahon was in consultation with Secretary Fish on Thursday, on Paraguayan matters. It is reported that Minister McMahon's course in Paraguay is approved by the State Department, and that he will probably shortly be returned to his late position. His recall was ordered by Mr. Washburne. It is said, while secretary of state, in retaliation for his having given passports to Gen. Washburn, the late secretary's brother.

The ferryboats Morristown and Delaware collided on the North River, yesterday, Thursday, and smashed one another considerably. Five or six persons were dangerously injured, ten fell from the deck, some were knocked overboard and drowned.

The Atlantics beat the Mutuals at base ball yesterday, 24 to 4.

A dispatch from Corinne, Utah, says: A passenger train, which ran off the track at a cow's which near Evanston, Thursday evening, was attacked on the railroad bridge which crosses the Mississippi, pinned her cloak to one of the braces of the bridge, and leaped into the river. She floated some time, but finally sank, and her body has not been found at the latest advices. Before jumping into the river she wrote in her pocket book the name of her cloak, in which she said: "The finder of this cloak will do a kindness to my friends by causing this to my mother, at the Tremont House. Tell her that my body lies in the Mississippi. I did drown myself. Tell her to come on for me. I am yet as pure as the beautiful snow. Thank the Lord I have no children to be left kind answer for. No friends have I; every body hates me. My friends are enemies. Indeed I feel that the world is too low. So good bye, mother, sister and brothers, for I am going to the Lord, where I shall soon come no more. Signed: P. A. MCKAY."

The body of Miss Mary Ann Bowen, who moved from Dayton, Ohio, about one year since, she has two sons, news agents on the Chicago, Burlington and Quincy and Toledo, Wabash and Western Railroads, who have supported the mother and sister.

The negro militia excitement in North Carolina, continues unabated. Nothing can be definitely ascertained in regard to Governor Holden's intentions, It is stated upon good authority that a force of about one hundred, left Raleigh very secretly on Thursday night, for Chapel Hill, Orange county, where arms for their use are supposed to have been previously sent. A train was sent to Goldsboro on Thursday to bring up a large number of the eastern portion of the State. The train was expected to arrive at eleven o'clock yesterday morning, but up to ten o'clock last night it had not made its appearance, though momentarily expected. Their destination is supposed to be the counties just west of Goldsboro, but nothing yet is definitely known. The Governor's official organ says, "no troops have been sent off yet. It is rumored, however, that a movement of some kind is about to take place.

The argument of the case of the officers of the State government, yesterday, and the decision of the court will be rendered to-day at 12 o'clock.

Heavy Discounts on Teas.

This is something that many dealers have long desired. Cash buyers should have value for their money. Jenkins & Bro. are allowing two per cent. discount on teas and are giving custom house weights and tares. This will be quite an object to retailers. f

Spalding's Jatamansi

Contains no lead or sulphur, but it will restore the hair to its natural color. tf

SECOND EDITION.

4 O'CLOCK, A. M.

EUROPE.

BY THE ATLANTIC CABLE.

Russia Protests Against the Passage of Armed Austrians Through Turkish Territory—The Duke of Genoa to be King of Spain—Dissensions Among the Spanish Opposition—The London "Times" on Mr. Boutwell's Financial Policy.

Military Changes in France.

PARIS, October 29.

The *Rotrie* says the Military Sub-divisions of Nancy, Tours and Lille are to be abolished. The headquarters of the old district of Nancy will be at Metz.

Division in Spanish Opposition.

MADRID, October 29.—Dissensions have broken out among the different wings of the opposition.

The Duke of Genoa to be King.

The final selection of the Duke of Genoa as King of Spain is now probable.

Russia Protests.

LONDON, October 29.—There is a rumor afloat, though it cannot be traced to a reliable source, that the Russian Government has sent a note to Turkey, protesting against the passage of armed Austrians through Turkish territory.

The "Thunderer" on American Finances.

The *Times* has an editorial on American finances, wherein the writer comments on Secretary Boutwell's advocacy of paying the national debt in gold, and considers the very ingenuity of such an advocacy as proof of the strength of the repudiators. Mr. Boutwell's appeals for paying the debt will earn him glory and patriotism. The obligation cannot be put too simply and plainly. As a debt it is clearly a debt which the creditors right pointed out to be paid in gold. The public faith of the nation is excellent, but their liability to alter the terms of the contract against the will of the creditors would render their best security bad. The only way to avoid the capital outrage to permeate the Union is that "a bargain is a bargain," and that it is a sufficient reason why one party is bound to keep it that the other party is bound to keep his arrangements on the faith of its being kept.

Spanish Politics.

MADRID, October 29.—Complete discussion reigns in the Cortes, and a few minutes in the negotiatives of all political parties. General Prim made great efforts to avoid a rupture in the coalition, and succeeded in carrying the vote of confidence by a majority of 50. The ecclesiastical estimates are to be reduced thirty per cent.

LONDON, October 29.—There have been several preliminary meetings of the members of different parties in the Cortes to-day, to discuss the question of the choice of a monarch. At that of the unionist deputies, for the progressive two were against the Duke of Genoa. At the meeting of the progressionists and democrats, one hundred and two voted for the Duke of Genoa, and only two for the Duke of Montpensier. Good judges say that in the Cortes itself one hundred and sixty-six out of the two hundred and nine monarchists will record their vote for the Duke of Genoa.

LONDON, October 29.—Dispatches from Madrid this evening indicate the election of the Duke of Genoa as King of Spain. In the meeting of the Democratic party held to-day the vote resulted 122 in favor of the Duke to 41 against.

Burial of Earl Derby.

LONDON, October 29, Evening.—The remains of Earl Derby were interred at Knowsley today. There were no public proceedings.

Mr. Peabody's Health Improved.

The condition of Mr. Peabody is slightly more favorable this evening.

Queen Victoria has telegraphed an inquiry as to the health of Mr. Peabody, wherein she expresses great anxiety in regard to his illness.

Mr. Jay in Pesth.

PESTH, October 29.—Mr. Jay, the American Minister, is in the city. He had a conference with Count Andossy, and subsequently attended the session of the Diet.

The Palmatian Insurrection.

VIENNA, October 28.—Dispatches from the South state that the Dalmatian insurrection is more formidable than at first reported.

Matters in Paris.

PARIS, October 29.—There is much excitement here to-day, in consequence of the Prefect of Police, has forbidden the representation of a new drama which had passed the Censors hip.

The *Gaucle* says the law of the 7th and 9th of June regulating public meetings only exists through the mutiny of Bonaparte at Porte St. Denis in 1848, a mutiny which was fomented by the very men who have been voting the 10th of December, and whose rallying word was the name of the present Emperor.

International Commission.

CAIRO, October 29.—The International Commission to decide on the question of the jurisdiction in the matter of the Suez canal, have been sitting here to-day. The American Consul was absent, having received no powers from his Government. Noubar Pacha, the Egyptian Minister of Foreign Affairs, was made President of the Commission.

The Derby Race.

LONDON, October 29.—At the New Market races the New Market handicap was won by Neuchatel.

Election to Fill Vacancies.

PARIS, October 29.—The official paper to-day announces that the election for the four vacant seats in the Legislature from Paris has been fixed for the 21st of November.

News from Japan.

Letters were received here yesterday from Yokohama, Japan, via San Francisco, only four weeks old.

New Prussian Finance Minister.

BERLIN, October 29.—Rudolf Camphausen has been appointed Minister of Finance, vice Von der Heydt, resigned.

London Money Market.

LONDON, Evening, October 29.—Consols 93½ @93⅝ for money and account. Illinois Centrals 5-20 bonds 86⅞@87; 6's, 82⅝@82⅞; 10-40s 76⅝@76⅞; Erie 21⅝; Illinois 88½; Atlantic and Great Western, 25.

U. S. Bonds at Frankfort.

FRANKFORT, October 29.—Bonds firm at 88⅝@88¾.

Paris Bourse.

PARIS, October 29.—Bourse dull and easier; rentes 71 francs 67 centimes.

Liverpool Markets.

LIVERPOOL, October 29.—Cotton—sales for the week 62,000 bales, including 9,000 for export and 8,000 on speculation; receipts for the week 56,000 bales, including 12,000 American; stock 21,000 bales, including 20,000 bales American; quantity afloat 330,000 bales, of which 49,000 are American. Sales to-day steady; middling uplands 12d; Orleans 12¾d; sales 12,000 bales. Breadstuffs quiet.

Breadstuffs—Receipts of wheat for three days 21,000 quarters, including 20,000 American; California, white, 10s 7d; red winter 9s 6d; red western No. 2 9s 4d. Western flour 24s 6d. Corn—mixed 34s. Peas 38s 6d. Pease 37s.

York 12s 6d. Beef 86s. Lard 71s. Cheese 68s. Bacon 67s 6d for new and firmer.

Spirits Petroleum 11½d; refined is 8½d. Tallow 39s. Turpentine 27s. Linseed oil 32s. Linseed cakes 10s 7d.

London Produce Market.

LONDON, October 29.—Sugar 27s 3d. Refined petroleum is 8½d is 8¾d.

Antwerp Petroleum Market.

Petroleum at 54 francs for spot and unchanged.

Havre Cotton Market.

Cotton at Havre quiet and steady; low middlings afloat 134 francs.

HAVRE, October 28.—Cotton closed quiet; tres ordinaire on spot 136; low middlings afloat 125.

THE PACIFIC COAST.

Ben Halliday's Railroad—Destructive Fire at Sunsetville—Mineral Discoy. ies in Nevada—Indian Troubles in Arizona.

SAN FRANCISCO, October 29.—The first rail of Ben Halliday's Valley Railroad, Oregon, was laid to-day. United States Senator Williams and other prominent Oregonians were present.

A destructive fire occurred at Sunsetville, Cal., yesterday. The principal buildings were burned. Loss heavy.

Additional rich mineral discoveries are announced in the Reese River district, near Carlin, Nevada.

Arizona advices state that the Indians are troublesome throughout the territory.

News from the Big Bug mining district is favorable.

WEST VIRGINIA.

The Election—Democratic Gains.

WHEELING, W. VA., October 29.—The returns come in very slowly. Thus far only the towns reached by the telegraph have been heard from. Wood and Harrison counties, heretofore Republican, have elected Democratic delegates by majorities ranging from one to two hundred. The official vote

The Daily Commercial.

SATURDAY, OCTOBER 30, 1869.

THE latest steamboat horror on the Mississippi was largely due to the imperfect manner the Stonewall was equipped, she having next to nothing at all to meet such emergencies. Had she been provided with the requisite number of yawls the loss of life would have been greatly diminished if not prevented entirely. A fearful responsibility in this regard rests somewhere, and in the name of humanity let the penalty fall where it belongs.

THE St. Louis *Republican* opposes the JENCKES Civil Service Reform bill, on the ground that it is a "plan to perpetuate Radical office-holders in their places." It is from the thorough-paced demagogues who have for a century fought under the banner "to the victor belong the spoils," that opposition to the great reform is mainly to be expected, and for reasons no better than the single one adduced by the *Republican*. But there is very gratifying evidence that the measure has acquired strength, and that there is a good prospect that it will be carried into effect. It is understood that the President and heads of several Departments will press it upon the attention of Congress with favorable recommendations.

NAPOLEON having created the impression that a riot was impending that he might have an excuse for collecting the military in Paris, is supposed to feel a degree of security to which he has been a stranger of late. It was a characteristic trick, and indicates pretty clearly what is the actual state of things, viewed from the Emperor's stand point. The Empire is no longer peace except with bayonets, and it is an instructive fact, that with the end of the Emperor's reign France is disturbed by theses of revolution which evince how unsatisfactory after all has been NAPOLEON's rule. Commencing in fraud, treachery and usurpation, how could it be otherwise as the usurper's end approaches?

MR. GLADSTONE AND HIS PRISONERS.

The foreign telegraph yesterday brought us a synopsis of a letter from MR. GLADSTONE, addressed to the Town Council of Dublin, in which he returns thanks in his own name and in that of his colleagues in the Cabinet for the approval given to the course of the government in regard to Irish affairs. In this letter the Prime Minister also renders an account of the reasons which induced them to refuse amnesty to the Fenian prisoners.

By the same dispatch we learn that the Dublin Amnesty Association are as little satisfied as ever with the refusal of pardon to the patriots, and that agitation on the subject is to be kept up. In order to render it more effective, local associations are to be formed all over the Island. One is thus reminded that DANIEL O'CONNELL once lived and that he being dead, his influence is still operative. Agitation was his secret, and by him and his coadjutors its arts were wonderfully developed and carried to perfection.

Few people in this country feel called upon to champion England, or to take her side in regard to any question in which we are not ourselves concerned. Still fewer are conscious of any temptation to take sides with England in a case in which Ireland happens to be her antagonist. American sympathies almost universally flow outwards the native island of so many of our citizens. The effect is also partly due to the prevalent belief, surely well founded among us, that the Irish have been misgoverned and oppressed by the English.

So strongly indeed do these considerations appeal to us in behalf of the weak against the strong, that we sometimes fall into sins of partiality not very creditable either to our sense or our sensibility. At one time they prevent us from seeking correct information about the matter in dispute; at another time they operate like a cargo of iron upon the ship's compass. In the case of these Fenian prisoners, for instance, we are afraid the sympathies and even the prayers of many good hearted and rather intelligent people are misdirected. Happily, we see no indications at present that the subject is likely to be a practical one with us—or that any thing more tangible than sympathy or prayers is demanded of Americans; and it would be quite gratuitous cruelty in us, to remonstrate against such airy co-operation. But, if an attempt were made to convert these etherial weapons into others likely to be more effective, if our Government were again called upon to assume the character of intercessor in behalf of the men now "pining in British dungeons;" it would be well, we think, for the citizens to comprehend the enormity of the crimes of which these misdreants were found guilty.

It might also tend to mitigate anxiety, and to suggest probabilities of justice being done the prisoners, if we recollected the conspicuous facts in the career of the English Premier whose letter we referred to above. A Tory and a High-churchman in the beginning and for several years after he entered public life, he is now a liberal statesman. The changes which have brought him into his present position were gradually and slowly made—and it has been manifest to all England, even to his enemies, that he gave up one stronghold of prejudice and bigotry after another in obedience to the constraining power of reason and justice. Those who can remember a few years back, know that during the troubles in Naples, when all England was agog and indignant about the horrible prisons in which the king kept his enemies, MR. GLADSTONE went to the place, and by personal inquiry gathered the facts which warranted his own government to interfere in behalf of the men confined and tortured.

The drift of all this is, we think, that when such a man says that he would gladly release the incarcerated Fenians if he thought it expedient to do so, we on this side of the Atlantic ought to believe him We may, without self-reproach, leave him to deal with the question.

IN ROME

Judging from the reports which have reached us from time to time, the labors of the Ecumenical Council will be exceedingly light; in other words, much of the most difficult work, namely, the elaboration of the propositions, has already been completed. This, it is said, is owing to the industry of Monsignor FESSLER, Bishop of St. Hypolite, who, as Secretary of the Council, has been indefatigable in his zeal. The announcement of this fact is in itself sufficient evidence that the Council will be convened at the time designated, the 8th of December. As far as these preparations can insure certainty, there can be no room for incredulity concerning the assembling of the Council at the time appointed. Suits of apartments have already been engaged for three hundred indigent bishops, principally from Italian sees, and foreign missionary stations. The details of the arrangements in the council hall of St. Peters are suggestive of a degree of magnificence rivalling the displays made by GREGORY VIII. Galleries have been reserved for official theologians, short hand reporters and ambassadors and persons of distinguished rank. Suitable provision has also been made for members of royal families, but the public is to be rigorously excluded. The Pontifical Reserve Riflemen, a corps composed exclusively of members of the nobility, and the most respectable or wealthiest of the middle classes, all volunteers, serving without pay and providing their own uniform, deserving rather the name of *dilettante* than Home Guard, have obtained permission to serve at St. Peters during the Council.

It is asserted that the agitation of the liberal Catholic party will oppose no serious opposition to the Council. The extreme wing of the party are seemingly satisfied with the acceptance of the Austro-French, instead of the Bavaro-Italian programme. The conditions of the first mentioned embody the following important points:

"Not to hinder their bishops from obeying the Pope's summons to proceed to Rome and sit in council under his presidency; not to accredit special representatives to the council; to observe calmly the celebrations and decisions of the meeting, protesting only as such decrees as would militate against the liberty or to interfere with modern relations between church and state are sounded."

The influential French bishops have signified their intention to support the views of their Government respecting the Council so far as may be, in their opinion, compatible with their hierarchical obligations, an intimation that is calculated to allay any distrust concerning the harmony of the Council. The fact that the schismatic bishops refused to accept the Pope's formal invitation to take part in the Council goes for naught. The progress of liberal Catholicism in Germany, the address of the faithful of Cobenza to the Bishp of Treves, pointing out the dangers to be apprehended from the action of the Council; even the attitude of Pere HYACINTHE, and the persistent attacks of the ultra-clerical periodicals, much as they have afflicted and disappointed the Pope by their obstinacy, only serve to render his exertions for the success of the council more strenuous. It remains to be seen whether the tendencies of the age, and the progressive ideas prevailing in secular governments, tending rather to moderate instead of absolute *regimes* is to be in any manner affected or obstructed by the action of the council. The Pope will have the desire of his heart gratified so far as the convocation is concerned, but the brilliant picture drawn by the ultra-montane Catholics will not be realized.

"SLEEPING DUST."

We are told that one great if not insurmountable difficulty in the way of the introduction of railroads into China, is the burial places. To the disciple of CONFUCIUS ancestors are objects of worship, and even the bones of his father are so sacred to him that they consecrate the ground in which they repose. The doctrine upon which this mode of worship rests was variously and cogently inculcated by the Teacher of the Celestials, nearly six centuries before CHRIST, and has been so generally received and acted upon that religious respect for ancestral bones now forms an integral and essential element of Chinese civilization. It is an *ossified* civilization, as everybody knows.

CONFUCIUS, however, must have inculcated the notion in vain, if there had not been something in human nature which responded to the injunction bidding men reverence the relics of mortality. This something in human nature—however it be defined—is appealed to and re-enforced by the writings of the New Testament also, as well as by the Chinese classics. "The wisdom of our ancestors" was once a proverb among us. It was taken as the subject of one of his "Popular Fallacies" by JEREMY BENTHAM, and was so roughly handled by the great iconoclast that it immediately became obsolescent, and it is now almost obsolete. But, though we may no longer reverence our fathers' dust in deference to the wisdom by which it was once animated, we may not forget that in the religion of all Christian sects there is a most powerful reason why the graveyard should be looked upon as holy ground. It is a noteworthy circumstance that the JEREMY BENTHAM who abolished the reverence with which "the wisdom of our fathers" used to be regarded, was the same JEREMY BENTHAM who bequeathed his body to his friend, an eminent surgeon, to be dissected in the interests of science. But let us say nothing disrespectful about the reformer of law and the inventor of savings banks. We do not believe that he intended by the peculiar testamentary disposition of his body to treat contemptuously a decent respect for the grave. There is a superstition connected with the subject which has been and is mischievous—and against this the reformer hurled his shaft as he departed.

To find a human skull suggestive of many thoughts is not peculiar to morbid or sentimental HAMLETS. To feel a certain awe at the sight of remains which once formed parts of human beings like ourselves—to recognize in them a character which entitles them to other treatment than we accord to the remains of dumb animals; to be affected with disgust, if not horror, when such relics of men and women are tossed to and fro with indifference, or huddled about regardless of their past, must, we think, be the experience of every person—we do not say of sensibility—but of very moderate civilized. That sentiment must be very deeply seated in human nature which, in the youth of the world, prompted the patriarch to expend "four hundred shekels of silver, current money with the merchant" to make sure to himself "a possession of a burying-place" for his wife, and which in our own day inspires our greatest poet. In fact it is not weak minded people only who desire that their mortal remains should lie undisturbed in "the court of peace," the God's acre" in which the hands of affection shall lay them down. It was SHAKSPEARE who said—"curst be he who moves my bones!"

It may be necessary, under certain circumstances, to violate the graveyard, and to remove the bodies there reposing, but surely no such necessity should be assumed on slight grounds. The real character of the work ought to be thoroughly recognized; the reasons for it fully explained, and then the utmost care and pains should be taken to prevent the public generally and especially friends and descendants from being able to discern the inhumanity from an outrage upon humanity. These seem to us obvious dictates of that almost universal instinct which civilization deepens and refines, and which christianity has consecrated.

"NOT THAT TUNE, BUT ANOTHER."

THE London *Spectator*, commenting on the gold conspiracy, employs the following language:

"A Roman Senator would destroy a provinces to recover his fortune; or a Southern planter a civil war to rid himself of his debts, and the American 'ring' is a powerful combination for a salutary bankruptcy or ruin an army of swashbolers, a mere incidental evil, done to some particular interest, or rather game, for in many cases they seem actuated by the determination to win, at least as much as by an unthirst for profit. What does Mr. Vanderbilt—with, it is said, $15,000,000 at command—with the fortunes of thousand he makes when in some huge railway campaign he successfully thumps down shares—care for them. In Europe a first-class millionaire of that sort would dread financial disturbance as he would dread an earthquake. In America he makes one. The game, the excitement, the notoriety seem to be the temptations of these men, even more than the profit."

There is much truth in this not very flattering illustration. At the same time the criticism is not entirely free from a degree of caution such as the typical JOHN BULL in times past has delighted to soar above in the exercise of his generosity and native independence. JOHN has always affected a lofty independence of mere pecuniary considerations, and in times past recoiled in disgust from the spectacle of the American clutching the "almighty dollar." The mere affectation, however, has at last given way to the genuine alarm excited by the operations of the gold gamblers. It is matter of wonder to JOHN why any man of wealth should "crush a thousand families," merely for "the game, the excitement and the notoriety" of the thing, rather than the profit, which reminds us that JOHN, as a rule, crushes hundred of thousands of families, in order that he may realize profit. "First class millionaires" in Europe, and especially in England, do dread and deplore such financial disturbances as have a tendency to depreciate their stocks or lessen their deposits; on the other hand, they can contemplate in calm complacency the most frightful political, physical or financial convulsion, so long as there is even a contingent hope that it will swell their coffers. We have had, within the past six years, precisely such an illustration of the supreme selfishness which, at bottom, characterizes JOHN BULL's actions. Perhaps, after all, it is better to thirst for excitement and game without profit, than to refuse to see any pure excitement or notoriety not connected with profit.

THE New York *Herald* marvels much at the moral conveyed in the fact that the Marshal of that city resigned his office simply because it was not sufficiently remunerative, and the Marshal would not consent to an increase of his income by irregular or corrupt practices. The Marshal of New York can make six thousand dollars a year honestly, or about twenty dollars a day. We wonder how the *Herald* would measure the morality of a man who struggled hard to serve his country for a dollar and a half a day.

ST. DOMINGO has succeeded in borrowing £400,000 sterling from the firm of Hartmont & Co., of London, for which the Dominican Government pays £100,000 sterling for disbursements, risks and quality of commissions, and £30,000 sterling for twenty-five years for interest and extinction of loan. In other words, the Dominicans receive in cash £261,000, which shows that high rates of interest are not by any means monopolized by gentlemen with hooked noses.

GRAU'S GERMAN OPERA TROUPE is performing in New York, having commenced with "Faust." In the cast we find the names of Marie Frederici as *Marguerite*; Franz Himer as *Faust*, and Joseph Hermanns as *Mephistopheles*. The orchestra is under the direction of Carl Anschutz. Carlotta Patti's concerts were attended by crowded audiences. M'lle Patti, with her troupe, has already started on her Western and Southern tour.

WE are reliably informed that Col. A. K. MCCLURE is to be associated with Col. Cummings in the publication of the new daily projected in Philadelphia. If he is permitted to have his own way, he will produce something better than that city can now boast of.

THE INTERNAL REVENUE.

Comparative Statement of Collections in a Number of Districts for the First Quarter of Fiscal Year

Mr. J. E. Taylor, Chief of the Division of Statistics, has, under the authority of the Commissioner of Internal Revenue, prepared a comparative statement of the collections of internal revenue for the first quarter of the present fiscal year, which illustrates in a gratifying manner the results of the present administration of the Revenue Bureau. The gains in the districts enumerated are mainly owing to the faithful collection of the revenue, although in certain cases it is attributable to an increase in manufactures. The following districts in Pennsylvania, Ohio and West Virginia are given as examples of the increase:

PENN'A.	Chief Cities.	Col'ns 1869.	Gain.	Gain ₱ ct.
3d District.....	Philadelphia.....	430,000	221,300	122
4th District.....	Philadelphia.....	702,800	68,100	10
9th District.....	Lancaster.....	190,500	59,700	46
21st District.....	Uniontown.....	100,100	8,000	8
23d District.....	Pittsburgh.....	491,200	219,800	81

PENN'A.	Chief Cities.	Gain.		
		on spirits	on tob'co	other sources
3d District.....	Philadelphia.....	31,900	8,400	191,400
4th District.....	Philadelphia.....	6,300	1,000	61,400
9th District.....	Lancaster.....	14,400	12,500	32,900
21st District.....	Uniontown.....	1,900	2,100	4,000
23d District.....	Pittsburgh.....	41,500	18,600	146,800

The following are the collections in the districts named for the months of July and August only, the returns for September not having been received:

District.	Chief City.	Collections. 1869.	Gain.	Gain per ct.
7th Ohio.....	Columbus.....	60,410	22,630	60
6th Penn'a.....	Allentown.....	126,300	19,100	13
22d Penn'a.....	Allegheny City...	124,100	4,100	3½
1st W. Va.....	Wheeling.....	66,500	12,100	22

District.	Chief City.	Gain.		
		On spirits.	On tobacco.	All other sources.
7th Ohio.....	Columbus.....	13,000	2,900	3,700
6th Penn'a.....	Allentown.....	1,600	12,500	5,000
22d Penn'a..	Allegheny City...	6,700	3,800	21,000
1st W. Va....	Wheeling.....	1,100	14,800	1,000

WHEN, three months ago, it was given out that a grand conspiracy had been discovered in Turkey, the tale was set down as a sorry invention of a few zealous government officials. There were not wanting those who even went so far as to include the best of the Sultan's suite in the trick, which was pronounced a very bold one. There seems to be no doubt, however, of the truthfulness of the discovery recently of a wide-spread conspiracy in the provinces of Albania and Herzegovina. This, with the confirmation of the revolt at Cattaro, in the Austrian province of Dalmatia, where numerous arrests have been made, and the most rigorous measures instituted to quell the disturbance, is almost enough to cause a reversion of the opinions expressed concerning the rumored conspiracy in Turkey less than three months ago. The details brought to light in the prosecution of the inquiries instituted at Cattaro point conclusively to the affiliation of the disaffected in Dalmatia, with the progressive subjects of the Sultan in Herzegvina and Albania. Although these revolts or uprisings may be compared to a flash in the pan, they serve to show at least the disturbed condition of the masses throughout the Old World.

WATER SUPPLY—"Saltwater that has drained through twenty vessels of earth hath become fresh."—BACON.

Wise men are puzzling themselves to acount for the fresh water which comes up through an iron tube, sunk fifteen feet through the constantly shifting sand of Cape Cod, from fifteen to twenty feet from high water and not more than three feet above it. The water in this tube rises and falls regularly with the tide, yet it is more than one hundred barrels have been pumped from it at one time without finding the slightest trace of saline matter. It is of such importance that vessels supply themselves for a sea voyage from this place.—*New York Evening Post, of 25th October.*

WE question very much whether after all modern warfare, as it has been conducted in Paraguay and Cuba, is in any degree less credible to human nature than the contests of former times. The secret orders issued by the last, and least scrupulous of the Captain Generals sent out to subjugate the Cubans, are sufficient to consign his memory to perpetual infamy. His open circulars are models of surpassingly mildly expressed; his secret circulars, however, are the mental reservations which enable the Spaniards to violate their most solemn pledges and murder at will those who fall into their hands. If there is a Martius in the Cuban cause, De Rodas's orders cannot fail to be productive of good in the end.

THE New York Journals are discussing their system, rather their want of system, of sewerage there. New York has more than two hundred miles of sewers, nearly all of which has been built without any regard of system. Even in the upper portion of the city, which was laid out by engineers with high sounding reputations, it has been discovered that those to whom the business was entrusted not only neglected their business, but blundered when they were doing their work. This is an experience that we trust we may avoid in undertaking to carry out improvements involving the future welfare of Pittsburgh.

THE recent severe weather has ruined much of the western apple crop, which was the largest for many years. The orchards generally were loaded with winter apples, and their owners confidently counted on them to make an item in the general crop of the year. But the frost of Saturday, Sunday and Monday nights, which made ice a quarter of an inch thick, froze the apples on the trees, and utterly destroyed their keeping properties. Thousands of barrels in the vicinity of St. Louis have thus been ruined, and farmers are now busily engaged in making them into cider and vinegar.

In the case of the *Hornet*, the administration evinces a determination to adhere to the policy of non-intervention. That must be puzzling to those English journals that are in the habit of assuming, upon all occasions, the sleeplessness of the United States where international points, and where what they are please to term "points of honor," are concerned. The decisive action of the President in the matter was simply the result of his own conviction, and in striking contrast with that of the English Government upon a similar occasion.

JUDGE BREWSTER, the new Attorney General, has tendered the post of Assistant to Mr. Lewis Wain Smith, who held it under the retiring Attorney. But Mr. Smith feels it necessary, as a matter of personal honor and delicacy, to decline the proffered position, in deference to his own views of the law civil, and while appreciating the propriety of his action in the matter, we desire to record the compliment which has thus been paid to him, as the proper acknowledgment of services faithfully and courteously rendered.

THE Philadelphians are talking about purchasing the Boston Coliseum organ, made by Hook & Co., price $5,000. The builders received $3,000 for the instrument for the jubilee concert, bought it back again, and now propose to sell it at $2,000 advance.

A WESTERN exchange alludes to the "Equinoxial Council" to be held at Rome. We trust it will not be quite so bad as that.

The Ways of Simon.

Correspondence of the Commercial.

HARRISBURG, October 28, 1869.

You ought to understand that it is well known here, that all the articles published in this place puffing Don Cameron, are written or dictated by Simon Cameron, and that all the *telegrams from Washington* about Don going into the Cabinet are the telegrams of Simon; all written or dictated by him, and sent over the country at his instance. This is Simon's usual mode of manufacturing public opinion.

Simon said lately to a friend of his, that "a man to be a successful politician must have the newspapers and the telegraph."

A FRIEND.

IN a recent work on China by the Rev. Mr. Nevius occur some amusing illustrations of translating from English into the Chinese jargon known as pigeon English. The author says: "I saw, before leaving China, a translation into this dialect by an Englishman of the address familiar to most school boys, 'My name is Norval; on the Grampian hills my father feeds his flock, &c.;' a few sentences of the beginning of which may be given, by way of illustration, as follows: 'My lname Norval Norval. Top-side Keh-lam-plan hill my fader ebery-chow he sheep.' Hardly a word of the next sentence, 'A frugal swain, whose constant care is to increase his store,' has any equivalent in this poverty-stricken tongue, so a free translation is made: 'My fader very small heartee man—too much likee he dat piecie dolla.'

THE tobacco yield of the country, though excellent in quality, promises to be below the average in quantity. All the tobacco districts of the country seem to have failed to a greater or less extent; in which the prices in the Southern markets have rapidly advanced, and are fifty per cent. and over—especially on the lower grades—above the rates of a month ago. Virginia will scarcely reach the half of her usual average. Inquiries from the South are now frequently made of St. Louis manufacturers, confirming the failure of the favorite market of that section. St. Louis manufacturers have advanced their rates about two cents per pound on medium and low qualities, and the demand is assuming daily an increased activity.

A NASHVILLE dispatch says that Andrew Johnson, being sanguine of his election to the Senate, was badly unnerved by the result. He retired to his room in the hotel where he resides, and was visible only to his most intimate friends, who called to condole with him. But even then his privacy was invaded by an impromptu procession halting beneath his windows, cheering wildly for the newly-elected Senator, and bearing banners inscribed, "Moses under a Cloud," "The Real Dead Duck," "How about the Pocket Copy of the Constitution?" "Swingin' 'round the Circle," and other mottoes.

THE editor of the Altoona *Vindicator*, 'describing a tour to the western part of the State, says: "In our peregrinations, we found our way to the press room of the Pittsburgh COMMERCIAL. The four cylinder Hoe press moved its big giant arms rapidly, and turned off with wonderful rapidity, sheet after sheet of the most *enterprising newspaper* in Pennsylvania. We believe the COMMERCIAL is the best *news*-paper in Pennsylvania, and for that reason are glad that its proprietors are receiving some reward for the large outlay they have already made in order to secure the latest and fullest news from all parts of the world."

SAYS the New York *Times*: The concrete pavement in Twenty-second street, between Fifth and Sixth avenues, has been put down since that in Fifth avenue, and has been subjected to much less wear, but it already rivals that in the more used thoroughfare in raggedness. In scores of places it is worn through to the cobble stones, and that single block is conclusive evidence that the concrete with which the city authorities are thinly plastering so many up-town streets answers admirably for swindling the city treasury, but is otherwise useless.

ON THE PACIFIC.

California Waste Lands—Scheme for Reclaiming them—Highest Water-Works in the World—The Fegee Islanders Want to Come In.

The following entertaining peices of intelligence are taken from the Chicago *Journal's* San Francisco letter:

"TIDE LAND RECLAMATION COMPANY."

The success of the Sherman island and other kindred experiments has led to the formation of a company bearing the above title. It has a capital of $12,000,000; its objects are simply to purchase, reclaim and sell these tide lands. The company is now actively engaged, and owns 250,000 acres. They have nearly completed Twitchell Island, surrounding it with a five-feet embankment and a ditch three to four feet deep. These lands will grow almost anything; the cultivation of rice will doubtless be attempted on a large scale on them. One great point in their favor is their proximity to San Francisco. A steamer can load up with their produce in the evening, delivering it at early morning at the wharves of the capital. For dairy farms, so much needed in this State, these lands are unapproached. An intending settler would, of course, do better taking up a farm at $10 or $15 or upwards, an acre in one of these islands than at $5 an acre far from market. Healthfulness is said to be healthy enough; the breeze from the sea is fresh and bracing. I should suppose that fever and ague *might* be expected to abound.

AGRICULTURAL LANDS IN CALIFORNIA.

The idea is prevalent outside of California that land is difficult to be obtained by immigrants—that vast tracts are in the hands of private owners. The latter statement is true to a certain extent, though it is by no means not generally exact very high rates of payment; there is, too, any quantity of Government land to be had. In San Francisco county land is, of course, high, and generally beyond the means of new comers. But in the southern counties—Los Angelos, San Bernardino, Santa Barbara, San Luis Obispo, Kern, etc.—it is to be obtained at nominal prices. I have lying before me advertisements of lands offerd in the first and latter of the above named counties. Thus, Los Angelos land, one mile from a steamer landing, and fifteen from the principal town, is offered at from $10 to $15 (gold) per acre. A "homestead" association offers land in Kern county—2½ shares, of 100 acres each—at $982, payments to be made at the rate of $25 per month. All the above counties have also plenty of available Government land. Of many of the southern and northern counties the same may be said; while in others, in proximity to seaports, San Francisco bay, etc., it varies from $5 to $50 per acre. The valley counties, including some of the richest land in the State, vary considerably in price, from the proximity to Sacramento in an association, the value of all these farms ranges from at $500 each, payable in installments of $10 a month. Similar offers are also taken up within a few days, and now command a premium. Similar offers are constantly in the market. In the San Joaquin Valley plenty of land is to be got at from $2 50 to $10 per acre.

WATER WORKS ABOVE THE CLOUDS.

The White Pines in Treasure City are congratulating themselves on having completed the highest water works in the world. The task, now accomplished, was to raise water 2,000 feet, to a level where it finds itself in good fact above the sea—far above the clouds, in fact. It is obtained from a distance of six miles, and is carried by ditches around mountain sides and through canons. The water for whisky has hitherto been the miners' drink—let us hope that it may now be considered a delicacy. A dinner and ball was given to celebrate Heed the Superintendent of the works, on the 13th of October.

FEJEE ANNEXATION.

We learn, by way of Australia, that those amiable savages on the Fejee Islands, who devour each other occasionally, and have a special penchant for "cold missionary" and "pickled sailor"—desire that we should come over, hoist the stars and stripes, and protect them. The motive for this desire is unknown. The *Atta* suggests that the simple islander "must have imbibed the liberty which prevails in the United States, which in his mind, if not in reality, implies that everybody must imply absolute gastronomic independence," and that he doubtless believes, that "the eating of American is the highest style of indulged in without any fear of ulterior consequences." Thus the world moves on in its yearnings for liberty.

GENERAL AND PARTICULAR.

An American gentleman went to sleep in a railway carriage on the road from Paris to Boulogne, and woke to find it standing on a side track. He had only a second-class ticket and no money, and while attempting to get aboard the following first-class express he was arrested by the gensdarmes, who provided him with bread and water, and even dented the poor boon of writing his woes to Washburne.

The correspondent of the New York *Observer*, from Rome, in a recent letter mentions the Institution of Deaconesses,—the Protestant Sisters of Charity,—founded more than twenty-five years ago at Strasbourg. There are now one hundred and twenty-three Deaconesses in that house, the representatives of fifteen institutions designed to relieve all classes of the unfortunate, the aged, the sick, the poor and the orphan.

The *International* of London states that the Viceroy of Egypt has concluded another loan of 35,000,000 francs, that he has forbidden the use of the Turkish journal, the *Turquie*, to enter Egypt, and that he has caused the arrest of Leiter, which was placarded in public, to be torn down. On the other hand it mentions that the Sultan does not intend taking active measures to enforce his sovereignty until after the inauguration ceremonies of the Suez Canal.

From $2,000,000 to $30,000,000 in value of farm machinery is said to be annually sold to the farmers of the West and Northwest. This certainly seems a large amount to buy or to pay for, and we think that both sides are entitled to praise. Buyers will think the same, by the time that full payment is made for the sales of the present year.

The people of Montana are expecting serious trouble from the Blackfeet Indians, who are said to have banded their tribes for mischief. The interposition of the government is asked, with the information that the Montanese will defend themselves vigorously at all events. The statements made seem to corroborate the opinion that a hostile league of the sort so described has really been entered into, and that its basis of operations is in the British possessions.

Napoleon, it appears, is in danger of losing his name as well as his empire, for a French antiquary declares that the first Napoleon was baptized under the name of Nabulion, and that the example was followed in the case of the present Emperor. This bit of history in connection cannot must be considered with the fact that certain fanatics were a few years ago very fond of calling the Emperor "Apollyon," which is not very far from Nabulion.

Postmaster General Cresswell's report will embody a recommendation for the abolition of the franking privilege, and that the several departments shall be required to pay their own postage. He says that under such an arrangement his department would become self-sustaining if not a source of profit. He will also recommend that the laws regulating the advertisements by the department shall be changed in material respects; also that the action of the letter-box delivery system, that all mail matter be delivered by carriers or through special delivery; also, reduction of rates on registered letters. He will further report a very small deficiency.

DR. PUSELGER has determined by positive experiments that the death of trees growing along streets and promenades is not due, as has been often asserted, to the effects of the leakage in gas mains; but that it is owing chiefly to the neglect of keeping the soil so that air may freely permeate to the roots.

The *Avenir Nationale* of Paris has an elaborate editorial article on the increasing intimacy between Russia and America, and on the complacent control which these two countries are destined to exercise upon the future balance of power in the world. The writer also congratulates the Russian Minister at Washington upon the happy manner in which he defined this position in his presentation speech to President Grant.

MR. Chase consulted, among others, the President of a Philadelphia bank, as to placing some moito upon the bills, as "In God we trust" has been stamped upon some of the coins. After mentioning several scriptural texts that had occurred to him, the Secretary asked the banker's opinion. "Perhaps," was the reply, "the most appropriate would be, 'Silver and gold have I none, but such as I have give I thee.'" The project was not carried further.

A man from California, one John Whortenby, claims to be the owner of the entire town of Clayton, in Kent county, Del. Eighty years ago, on the death of its owner, the land on which this thriving town is built was sold by the Sheriff, and now this Whortenby claims that the land was entailed to him, and has caused a writ of ejectment to be served to try and determine his title. The townspeople call Whortenby grasping.

PERSONAL.

E. H. Unlae, the young and eloquent temperance lecturer in Boston, died in the early Monday morning, a suicide. He was to have been married a few weeks hence. He had been struggling during the past year with his appetite, and a few days since he yielded in an alarming manner to the tempter, and in a moment of desperation he shuffled off his mortal coil. This was a case of salvation impossible. While talking eloquently before crowded audiences on the misery of strong drink, at the very moment he had to fight with his own appetite and restrain himself from going from the platform to a whisky shop.

Andrew Bee, the Norwegian soldier of the Fourth Michigan cavalry, who captured the greatest of all traitors, Jeff. Davis, is now engaged in a hardware store, and he states, in the voice of a genuine hero, that, had he known as much when he captured Jeff as he does now, he would have shot the old fellow "on the spot," as he deserved.

The will of ex-President Pierce has been admitted to probate. His property is estimated at $80,000, of which $20,000 is in real estate. The residuary legatee, Frank Hawthorne Pierce, youngest son of the General's brother Henry, will, it is thought, realize from thirty to forty thousand dollars. He is a student at Princeton College. The will bequeaths $500 each to three children of Nathaniel Hawthorn, to the city of Concord, $1,000 for a public library, as a perpetual fund, the annual income for purchase of books; and to Frank Hawthorne Pierce the sword presented by the State of New Hampshire on his return, "with the hope that should occasion arise for their use in repelling foreign aggression, in vindicating the rights of American citizens he would ever, or in the upholding of the sacred Constitution framed and adopted by the fathers of the Revolution, the weapons may not be dishonored in their hands."

IT is rumored that Tennyson's new poem will be given to the public by Christmas—a rumor which is doubted, as the poet Laureate has a habit of using up a year or so in making proof corrections after his lines are in type.

DR. J. G. Holland expects to spend this winter in Munich with his family, then and there to write a book, and to come home in June. A hearty welcome awaits him.

SOCIAL SCIENCE ASSOCIATION.

Important Paper on Immigration.

The following paper was read before the American Social Science Association by Frederic Kapp, of the Board of Commissioners of Immigration:

"The reason why people emigrate is because they are persecuted either by the ruling powers or by the social evils. Only the poor and the politically or religiously disappointed emigrate. The United States owes its poor and wealth to the influx of the poor and outcast of Europe; to the farmer and mechanic who succeeded the lazy discoverers. During the last century emigrants were so poor that they contracted for their passage and small loans, which they repaid on their arrival in temporary servitude. The ship-owners charged high rates, to which were added one hundred per cent. for the risk, and the emigrant suffered in proportion.

"Young people had to serve for their old parents, and survivors of those of their family who died on the passage. Adults had to serve three years, and children from ten to fifteen, until they became of age; smaller children were without charge surrendered to their masters, who had to raise and board them. The ship's passengers, upon arrival in New York and Philadelphia, were sold to the highest bidder. Robust farmers and mechanics were sent off well, but military officers and scholars were unsalable. The lower classes generally got along well, but they were sometimes treated very cruelly. Many a man was compelled to serve the worse for him. Parents sold their children to remain free themselves; young people about to marry had to pay five or six pounds for each further year they would serve. Even a steerage passenger never cost more than ten pounds; runaways were obliged to serve one week for each day, one month for each week, and six months for each month they were absent. A master could sell his servant for the unexpired term of his temporary slavery. The last sales were in Philadelphia in 1818 and 1819. From 1775 to 1815 emigration was very slim, on account of the American Revolution and the European wars. From 1815 to 1825 from 5,000 to 6,000 per annum, arrived during the period. When peace was established it took a fresh start. The famine of 1816 and 1817 gave the first powerful impetus to a larger German emigration. In 1847, there were 117,000 emigrants from the United Kingdom against 7,199 in 1826, and 34,426 from Germany in 1832. In 1820 the number sank to 10,993, and in 1830 to 3,574. The increase was the same every year of great distress, or revolution, or national distrust. During the decade from 1841 to 1851, inclusively, Ireland sent 1,512,109 emigrants to this country, but after that quota has fallen off to less than one-half the average of the last ten years. The failure of the revolution of 1848 drove immense numbers of Germans over, but the greater number came in 1854.

"From 1855 to 1865, inclusive, the number of German emigrants was 1,226,392. In like manner emigration falls off as the chances of success in the United States grow less. The worse the times in Europe the larger the emigration; the worse the times in America, the smaller the emigration.

"Emigrants prefer the United States to other countries equally fertile, beautiful and easy of access, because the soil is cheap, labor is better remunerated, and the government does not interfere with him. A colonist must be his own master in order to fully develope his physical and mental resources, and to help in building up a free commonwealth. The Teutonic race represent the successful principle of self-government, and the Latin nations the unsuccessful one of state dependence and protection.

"It was from no belief in this that the emigrant avoided the Southern States while they were cursed with slavery. It was because they had no civil liberty. Their natural advantages are in many instances much superior to those of the Northern States, and henceforth a tide of emigration will flow into them.

"In 1850 every emigrant was questioned as to the amount of money he had with him; and the average of it, of those owners was found to be for $8. But this was abandoned, as it was found that the amounts were not truly stated. It was shown, however, that, on the average, they possessed a larger sum than is held by the localized masses of any known community.

"It is estimated that the German emigrants alone brought into the country annually an average of about $15,000,000, over and above clothing, tools and valuables also, the value of which, with his cash capital, amounts to $150 to a few cents, so that $270,000 emigrants arrived in New York in 1859, the national wealth was augmented that year by $37,350,000. A new emigrant is worth just as much to this country as it costs to produce a native born laborer of the same average ability; but the net product of his labor, by which the country of his adoption grows and flourishes, varies according to his intellectual capacity, hereditary disposition and mental qualities. It is calculated that an American farmer or skilled laborer would, for the first twenty years of his life, or until he becomes self-supporting and a feesimple $750. One-fifth of the emigrants are less than fifteen years old, but then there are more coming over than women, and very many are of the higher order of skilled labor, the education of whom costs here five times $1,500. Taking them, however, to be half male and half female, each one will be worth $1,250 to the country, which it gains free of expense.

The number of emigrants who from May 5th, 1847, to January 1st, 1869, arrived at the port of New York, was 4,038,261, which number represents a capital value of $1,125, and a cash value of $50, being $1,175 in all per head, or a total increase to the national wealth of $3,149,-718,675. Assuming the immigration into the whole Union to be 300,000 souls per year, the country gains $382,500,000 per year, or more than $1,000,000 per day.

"Without emigration the yearly increase of the population by excess of births and deaths is about 1.38, while the actual increase from 1840 to 1860 was 35.87, and from 1850 to 1860, 35.59 per cent.; and we may understand that a large proportion of the births are those of the children of former emigrants. Had emigration been stopped in 1855 there would have been very little numerical change in the population in 1865. Immigration, therefore, has raised the country forward forty years in national progress, and the increase in all the departments of national progress has been in exact ratio to the increase of population.

"Immigration is a matter of state concern which, in a negative sense, the General Government has at present to do. The accumulation money of $2.50 per head collected at the principal ports of entry should be distributed *pro rata* among the several states. New York, where five-seventhis of the emigrants are landed, is especially attacked; yet this State is the only one which has organized a proper system for the protection of immigration. It took a long time to perfect it, however. Formerly emigrants were treated like brutes and shamefully robbed, but at last the community saw that it offered as much as the emigrants by this, and the Board of Commissioners of Emigration was appointed on the 5th of May, 1847. The Commissioners, who serve gratuitously, are the guardians of a fund credited by the commutation money of $2 for every head, which the emigrant has a right to fall back upon. Last year the receipts amounted to a little more than $370,000, and the Commissioners now hold in trust on Ward's island, a property valued at $2,000,000, and are perfectly able to provide for emigrants in all cases of necessity. The expenses last year were: For salaries, rent, repairs, etc., of Castle Garden, $120,000; to hospitals for care of emigrants, $100,000; and for 11,548 inmates of hospitals and refugees on Ward's

The Daily Commercial.

CHRISTIAN UNITY.

Address by the Rev. Henry Ward Beecher,

Before the Council of Evangelical Churches,

New York, October 22d, 1869.

At the meeting of the council on the morning of the 22d instant the Rev. Henry Ward Beecher delivered an address upon the sixth topic in the list for discussion, namely: "Preaching—the primitive and apostolic element of success."

Mr. Beecher said: There is a common impression that preaching has fallen off, and that it is no longer the power that it once was. The churches complain that the pulpit does not bear the same relation to religion that it once did; and it becomes a matter of profound importance for us to know whether there has been an enfeeblement, and if there has been, what have been the causes, and whether there is any remedy. I don't, myself, believe that the pulpit has failed. I believe it has gained. I think it was never so strong as to-day. The community have gained relatively more, and the work which the pul, it used almost alone to supervise or perform has been distributed into a great many channels, and is performed by other agencies. And notwithstanding all these changes, which comes up as the result of the distinctive influence of civilization, I think still the pulpit towers higher, and is stronger, absolutely, though not perhaps relatively, than it ever was at any previous time. It is true, that the impression is different, and that this impression to a certain extent is turning away from the ministry a great many young men; and it is very desirable, therefore, if we can, to look at the matter in its original elements, and draw back the thought and the feeling of the young to the sacred function of preaching. Now, I make a great distinction between preaching and the general work of the ministry. A man may be a good minister and a good pastor, a useful and successful man, and not be a preacher. On the other hand, a man may be an excellent preacher and far from being a good pastor, or a general administrator. These very different qualities, of which I shall speak in a moment, sometimes meet in single men, more often are distributed so that only one of the gifts is found in one man. Why, it takes four or five men to make one good, round, sound minister. What is preaching then? To going back to the time of our Master, and looking at the work which He performed and which He set His apostles to perform, it seems to me that you could scarcely give any other definition of preaching better than this: "The end of preaching is the entire moral elevation of human nature by bringing it into the conscious presence and sympathy of God. That is the thing sought by preaching. It is not simply to instruct or refine man. These things come out afterward; but the main and characteristic aim of preaching, as such, is the immediate elevation of man's moral nature, so that it comes into the conscious presence and under the direct influence of the Divine Soul. That is the work, and that work in that form is original with Christianity. There was a great deal of provision for teaching, and this result fell out in the Old Testament, administration. But that which is original, it seems to me, with Christianity, is an order of men that shall steadily and universally and continuously, as long as the race lasts, make it their business to lift, by direct influence, by preaching, men from their lower condition into the divine atmosphere so that they may become sons of God. Now, how shall this be done? Toil, I have said, is done indirectly in various ways, but the direct instrument of it as distinct from all other agents as preaching, and preaching I understand to be the art of bringing truth to the human soul in its living, human form. I understand preaching to be the art of one soul grappling directly with another soul, and for the purpose not of victory over, or to cast it down, but of every religious consciousness for the purpose of lifting it up and making that soul victorious over itself. It is the art of bringing living, vital human nature in contact with human nature in order that it may become regenerated. There is the truth of the ideal, and there is the truth as it is under the symbols of forms in books, and there is the truth as it exists in sentiment or in emotion, and my impression is that it is the highest form known in the universe. It is not the written or organized form of truth, but it is the vital act of emotion that constitutes the highest form of truth, and that the Divine—shall I call it invention? no! provision—in the preaching of the Gospel was not to exclude, as will be shown soon, any other instrumentality but to make this the central one, namely: that a man who is himself the embodiment and living experience of the things that he is preaching, a man filled with the Holy Ghost so that he thinks, throbs in every pause, beats full of those thoughts of faith and love and aspiration which he wishes to endue other men with—that man, all on fire, is a terror in the hand of God, setting fire to the hearts of men. And it is the peculiar human element, sanctified and inspired by the Divine Spirit that constitutes the agency and is the distinctive element in it. This, then, is the central idea in preaching. There may be something more, something that adheres to it, and coheres with it. Like all developments, it is complex and always will be complex. Never before—it is necessary, for a few reasons, that we should understand what is the primitive and what is the essential psychological element which distinguishes preaching from all other work which are essential in building up the Church of Christ on earth, and elevate the whole human race. I don't suppose that the teaching of pure ideas will be discountenanced in our age, which is so pre-eminently metaphysical and philosophical; neither would I discountenance them. But a man who is using true ideas and philosophic and abstract truth is not preaching. What is he doing? Teaching. A man that instructs his congregation by written discourse is not preaching. What is he doing? Teaching. There is just that difference between the old Hebraeistic idea and the everlasting Hellenic idea. The Hebrew always worked heart first, and the Greek head first. And Paul stands between them and says: "It is not by wisdom that the world is to be converted." What is it by? It is by that power which comes from an inflamed human heart. That is the thing that is going to do it. It is entirely antagonistic to the Greek idea of the intellectual. The Greek said: first, heart afterward. Christ says, heart first, head afterward. The influence of the Spirit that fell upon the Apostle in the Day of Pentecost, and afterward, when the Holy Ghost touched the human heart, was not so much to enlarge their stock of knowledge as it was to give the piercing intensity, and peculiar magnetic power by which he carried their hearts away captive, and brought them up to God; and you shall find that any growth in religion always has contagion in it. Hearts cohere together as the links of a chain do, but a feeling coheres as flames do. It is the power of the human heart, inflamed by the Holy Ghost, that makes religion quick, powerful, irresistible; and it is this that belongs distinctly to preaching. Every minister has to have this in him that is going to meet all the wants of his congregation. He ought to understand men when he is a theological student. You ought to know when he is a schoolmaster, and not a preacher. To-day I am a minister, and to-morrow I am a votingcitizen. I never should confound the one with the other. There is a legend connected with the history of St. Paul, and the three fountains near Rome, supposed to be the point where Paul was beheaded. It is said that so vigorous was the blow that the head, when it fell off, bounded three times, and at every spot it touched a fountain sprang up, and there they are now. I don't suppose the historical character of this tale is much, but it makes a good fable. The minister ought to strike three times; the first time, the fountain of love; second, the fountain of thought; and third, the fountain of organization. These three fountains ought to come from every man's head, knocking against the community wherever he preaches. So that while we believe in many other things beside preaching every man should have a clear understanding when he is preaching, and when he is organizing; whether he is preaching, or whether he is intellectualizing, whether he is indoctrinating his people. Sometimes they do one and sometimes the other. Here are the three great elements in Christian preaching, and the three which intermix themselves in preaching: First, in intense conviction; Second, in intense fervor, and Third, intense sympathy. Now, if a man is to move an audience, he must believe what he says, whether it is true or not. For the time being he ought to believe it, so that it is like fire in him; it ought to be to him more than anything else. There is a glorious partialism always in the man that is preaching the truth successfully; for, as in battle, for the time being he thinks of nothing but the sword that he is using and with which he is defending himself. For the time being a man must shut out everything but that truth, and that truth glowing luminous, must fill to him the whole Heaven. It is intensity of conviction that convicts. Next comes fervor. You say "Sir we use that to turn our desks into mere shouting galleries?" No, turbulence and fervor are very different. Fervor is fire. Is there anything stiller than fire? Is there anything quieter than fire, whether it lie in beds of hickory coals or in the flames that are leaping up on every side from the consuming wood? Now if a man has a big chest, and a great deal of blood, and large lungs, let him bellow; but if he has not got them he may have fervor. A man may have a quiet voice, a man may stand almost without moving in the pulpit, and yet he may have fervor that may set on fire every heart. Such was Jonathan Edwards. Look at what he was as a theologian, as a reasoner, look at his sermons, and see what they were as a power for preaching. The have never been excelled. It was that part of them which wrought such prodigious effects, that almost drove his congregation beyond the bounds of human endurance, as he turned the screws steadily, quietly, reading all the time, but with intense conviction, and with that quiet fire of soul that he had in him. And then sympathy is the third element. It is that which makes you feel that all the congregation are you and you are they. They and everything before him are a part of his own self. Every little child that cries to him he understands. The poor man in the congregation is the man for whom Christ died. It is that conjunction of the man's intense inward nature to the souls and inward nature of everybody before him, that causes him feel that he could live for them and die for them for Christ's sake, as well as for his own. "Give me these people, Lord, or slay me!" How many have felt that? Now give me these three elements, the intense conviction, intense fervor, and intense sympathy of those people. We do not need to go away back to the times of the Apostles to find that preaching is not dead yet; that it is a power that is not all used up yet, like an old smoke-pipe. I think the temptation of our times is because there is so much science and so much learning, that believers are tempted to carry forward their work by reason. I believe there ought to be a lecturship, a teacher, in every school; but, after all, the secret of his power don't lie in his philosophy. It don't lie in his doctrinal truth. It lies in the man's own heart, doing God's work by a direct personal grapple with the souls of men. I believe, to-day, that every man that has God's spirit in him, and comes right down among the people, with or without ceremonials, or emblems, or insignias, that essential thing in the man's soul will prove itself everywhere. A little boy has told a lie, and is found out. The great heart of his mother scorns a lie, and scorns it all the more in proportion as she loves that child whom she means to be an ornament to society and a model of truth and manliness. She reads to him the story of Ananias and Sapphira. She comments upon it. She describes the punishment which waits for the liar, and the little heart of the boy becomes filled with the idea that he lies at the foot of the bottomless pit, and he grows up with the conviction that he would rather cut his right hand off than tell another lie. Is not that preaching? The mother's heart is a glorious pulpit, and out of that comes gospel that is mighty to-day for the conversion of child upon child. There are hundreds and thousands of pastors through our country whose Sunday sermons it is said are not of very much account. They don't do much; but when they get into a conference room they are peculiarly happy. And what did they do? On Sunday they undertook to preach, for gifts didn't lie that out in the conference room they also undertook to preach. They began to tell some anecdotes. They had no plan but their own hearts were kindled; and they all melted down, and the people said: "Oh, we have such good meetings during the week." The explanation is simply this: they preached during the week and they taught on Sunday. On the other hand, there are men that are distinguished for teaching on Sunday. They have so wide a range of illustration, with so much precision of knowledge, with such genuine art of imparting it, that their meetings are thronged. But their conferences are very dry. They are teachers instead of preachers. But there are thousands of men who are preaching powers in humble places, and you can't mention Christ to them without bringing tears to their eyes. You cannot bring up the subject of revival, but they smell the battle from afar, and their hearts are at once on fire. Now they are preachers. Is preaching dead? Is it dead to the log cabin? Is it dead to camp-meetings? Is preaching dead in villages? Never was it so powerful, or more powerful, than it is to-day. Now the next question is, what are the hinderances that are in the way of effective preaching, and that, being removed, would greatly increase the power of man? The first eminent obstacle is church buildings. Here Mr. Beecher, looking at the frescoed walls, continued: This is a very stately church for some purposes, but not for preaching. I don't believe that you can preach in this church as you ought to preach. In the first place—good Heavens! The fairest woman that ever lived on earth that I wanted and that wanted me, if I was put into here to court her and she was put out there, do you suppose I could make any headway? Why! here is some twelve or fifteen feet, and a match that you kindle here is all out before you get down there. What are our churches? They are faint and feeble reproductions of Roman Catholic Churches in a mediæval age, when they were used for very different purposes from ours, when they were built wholly for the devotion of the eye. We profess to come back to the Church with the view that it is a household; the minister is the elder brother, and he comes among his dear brethren and sisters to hold communion with them, and the idea is one heart on fire setting another on fire. That is the idea, and then we build a church of *this* sort. Now, I have been accustomed to tell Brother Storrs that his old church was a splendid building as I ever saw thrown away. Now, when I get through preaching, I have only exerted as much strength as it takes you to get up to the point of preaching. You have got to strike through these arid wastes. You have got to get at your people in spite of the Church. There are hundreds of men that would be better preachers if it was not for the church buildings that they are in. They talk with the architect, and what is their communion with him? "Well, Sir, what do you want? I want a nice church. I think we can raise about $75,000 and we want the best church that we can get for the money." "What kind of a church do you want?" "Well, a Gothic church is the most fashionable now." And so they have an old church built, and it is just a question of nip and tuck between expense and folly all through. In alluding to old-fashioned preaching, Mr. Beecher said: "You send a man out of the neighborhood to preach in a hall where people sit together like folks not even separated by a pine partition." In closing he said: "It is a matter of love to God to speak in a way that excites merriment. I can't help feeling as I do any more than a sunflower can help being yellow. It is not because my heart is not in it a matter. If there is anything on earth that is dear to me, it is Christ Jesus. If there is anything that lies near to my pride, it is to see God raise up a generation of preachers. The Gospel is not dead, and it never will die. So long as the sun shines and rains descend, so long the Gospel will be the power of God unto salvation; so long there will be work for preachers; and I believe God will raise up the preachers to do the work."

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In Great Variety, ranging in price from $3 00 up to $200. For sale by

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I have just received a complete assortment of Fire Irons and Stands for the same. Some of them make a beautiful ornament to the Parlor, as well as a useful necessity. For sale by

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Nos. 101 and 103 Washington street, 42 feet front and 98 feet deep, improved by a modern built two story Brick House, cas, flats &c. &c. For terms, apply to

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CITY ADVERTISEMENTS.

OFFICE OF CITY ENGINEER AND SURVEYOR,
Pittsburgh, October 28, 1869.

NOTICE.—THE ASSESSMENT FOR GRADING AND PAVING SNOWDEN ALLEY, From a 12 foot alley to Valley street, is now ready for examination, and can be seen at this office until MONDAY, November 8th, when it will be returned to the City Treasurer's Office for collection.
H. J. MOORE, City Engineer.

OFFICE OF CITY ENGINEER AND SURVEYOR,
Pittsburgh, October 27, 1869.

NOTICE.—THE ASSESSMENT FOR GRADING AND PAVING OF SPRING ALLEY, From Twenty first to Twenty-fifth street, is now ready for examination, and can be seen at this office until SATURDAY, November 6th, when it will be returned to the City Treasurer's Office for collection.
H. J. MOORE, City Engineer.

OFFICE OF CITY ENGINEER AND SURVEYOR,
Pittsburgh, October 26, 1869.

NOTICE.—THE ASSESSMENT FOR GRADING, PAVING AND CURBING Apple alley from Marion to Miltenberger street, is now ready for examination, and can be seen at this office until FRIDAY, November 5th, 1869, when it will be returned to the City Treasurer's Office for collection.
H. J. MOORE, City Engineer.

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1,000 barrels choice Russets.
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Consisting of all Styles and Qualities, selected and made to my order for
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All orders from the country will be promptly filled, at New York and Boston Prices.
I am Agent for several Philadelphia Shoe Manufacturers, and will sell their Goods at their prices here. Those wishing Eastern Goods will find the above machinery also, all necessary Buildings for offices and Workmen. The above Mill is of sufficient capacity to make 30 tons of bar iron per single turn, and about 40 tons of hoops per double turn. The Mill is located on the bank of the river, and there is ample water for Steam and for Furnace, if desired. It will be sold on favorable terms.
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A LARGE ASSORTMENT
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IN ALL THE
LATEST STYLES,
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ALLEGHENY CITY, PA.

The Daily Commercial.

CITY MATTERS.

MORE BURGLARIES.

House Entered in Allegheny—A Lady Shot and Severely Wounded—Tobacco Store Robbed.

There have been a large number of burglaries in Allegheny City of late, and the thieves carry on their operations with a degree of boldness that is surprising.

On Thursday night the residence of Mr. T. G. McCance, No. 70 Washington street, was entered by burglars. They affected an entrance into the kitchen by means of "outsiders," as the marks were visible on the key which had been left in the door. They proceeded to the dining room, where it appears they came to make a careful search for valuables. A panel in a door which they evidently mistook for a closet, was bored through and removed, after which they appear to have operated in a similar manner upon the door of a cupboard. In the cupboard they found some silver ware which they placed on the table. They also helped themselves to some canned fruits and preserves which they found. Not satisfied with the plunder they found below, they proceeded up stairs and entered the chamber occupied by Mr. and Mrs. McCance. Mr. McCance was awakened by the noise, raised himself up in bed and discovered a man ransacking the drawers of the dressing bureau in the room. He jumped out of bed, caught the burglar and demanded what he meant by his conduct. He broke loose and rushed to the door. Mr. McCance followed, but just as he reached the door an accomplice of the thief appeared and drawing a revolver fired. The shot struck Mrs. McCance in the left breast. The ball entered the fleshy part of the arm, passed entirely through and grazed the breast. The wounded lady is suffering a painful one but not serious. The burglars then made their escape, and residents, neglecting to take the booty, which they had placed on the dining room table, with the exception of the silver ware.

The police were alarmed and a careful search of all the streets in the vicinity made, but no clue to the offenders could be obtained.

TOBACCO STORE ROBBED.

Another burglary was also committed at the tobacco store of Mr. Henry Hoops, corner of Grant street and Strawberry alley, on Thursday night. The thieves affected an entrance by prying off the lock of the front door. Four boxes of cigars, four or five dollars worth of tobacco and ten dollars in money were stolen. There is no clue to the thieves.

"Our Fellow Savages, the Sandwich Islanders."

The above is the suggestive title of Mark Twain's lecture, to be delivered by that distinguished humorist in person at the Academy of Music, on Monday evening next. The public is already familiar with Twain's peculiar vein of humor, and need not be told there is no buffoonery, no low jesting in his part. It is wit of the genuine stamp, and the deft manner in which he combines it with sentiment of most refined and exquisite character proves his genius to be of no ordinary kind. Those who had the good fortune to hear his "Interview an Vandal Abroad" last season will be sure to attend the lecture of Monday evening, and we feel certain he will have a large and appreciative audience.

We would again remind those who have not secured their season tickets, that there are but few left, and they may be procured at the Library Rooms, corner of Fifth and Sixth streets. The course promises to be unusually brilliant, and those who fail to secure season tickets now will probably regret it.

Seriously Injured.

Officer Cupples arrived at the lock-up yesterday morning, having with him an intoxicated man whom he found on the sidewalk in front of a saloon on Liberty street, near the Union Depot. The prisoner was too drunk to walk and a wagon had to be procured to haul him to the watch-house. At the lock-up he was found to be bleeding profusely, and Dr. Murdoch, the City Physician, was called to attend him. The Doctor found a severe gash on his head, caused by a blow, from which the blood flowed in a copious stream. It was sewed up and the patient rendered as comfortable as possible. It was not known at this time how the injury had been inflicted, but it was afterwards ascertained that he had fallen out of a saloon on Liberty street, and being very drunk had fallen heavily on the pavement, the head striking the curbstone with such force that the bystanders thought his skull was fractured. After he had recovered sufficiently he told Captain Graham that his name was Robert Clifford, and that he resided in Mount Pleasant, Ohio. He left for his home during the day.

Runaway.

Thursday evening about five o'clock, a horse attached to a buggy and which had been left in the care of a boy on Liberty street near the Union Depot, took fright at a locomotive crossing Liberty street, and ran off, passing up Liberty to Twelfth street and down Twelfth to Penn. In turning this corner the buggy collided with a wagon, but only slightly damaged it and the horse kept on, going down Penn street at a fearful rate. At the corner of Stevenson alley another wagon was encountered, but this time the buggy fared badly, and was almost smashed to pieces. The horse then ingaged on his mad career, however, a portion of the shafts dangling at his heels until he arrived at the crossing of the Pan Handle Railroad, where officer Roger O'Mara captured him. The turnout belonged to Mr. Robert Robison, grocer, Liberty street, and the buggy, as before stated, was a total wreck. The horse escaped injury.

Found Drowned.

Between seven and eight o'clock yesterday morning, the body of a man was found lodged against a pier of the railroad bridge, in the Allegheny river. The body was removed to the Mayor's office where it was identified as that of Alexander Best, a "boiler," who, for the past three years, has been working at Coleman & Balon's mills, Sycamore street. Coroner Kennedy was notified and empannelling a jury held an inquest. It appeared in evidence that the deceased was last seen alive at about o'clock Thursday evening, at the "Valley House," on Pike street, where he was very much intoxicated. It was supposed that he started for home, fell into the river, and floated down to the bridge. Deceased was about forty-five years of age, leaves a wife and four children. He came here from Steubenville, where he formerly resided. The body was taken in charge of by Peter McWhorten, brother-in-law of the deceased.

HEALTH REPORT.—Whitney Snively, M. D., Physician of the Board of Health, reports twenty-three deaths in the city during the week ending October 23d, of which twelve were adults and eleven children. The diseases are stated as follows: Children under 2, accident 1; stabbed 1; abscess 1; cancer 2; intussusception 1; heart disease 1; diphtheria 1; cerebrity 1; bronchitis 3; pneumonia 3; scarlet fever 2; typhoid fever 2; cholera infantum 1; still born 1; phthisis 5. There were under one year of age 3; from one to two 3; from two to five 1; from five to ten 2; from ten to fifteen 2; from fifteen to twenty 2; from twenty to thirty 3; from thirty to forty 1; from forty to fifty 2; from fifty to sixty 1; from sixty to seventy 1; from eighty to ninety 2. Males 13; females 10; white 22; colored 1; total 23.

ACCIDENT.—Yesterday morning, a little boy named Collins, aged three years, and son of David Collins, raised by Mrs. Jones, 650 Penn street, in attempting to cross Penn street, in front of an approaching wagon, was struck by the wheels and knocked down. The wheels did not pass over him, but the hub of the hind one struck him on the side of the head, inflicting a slight wound, from the effects of which the little fellow soon recovered. The accident is said to have been unavoidable.

Salt Case.—Wm. Haslige,

a grocer doing business in the Diamond, was arrested yesterday and taken before Alderman Thomas, charged with obstructing an officer in the discharge of his duty. The prosecutor was Mr. Kinney Goff, Salt Inspector, who alleges that the defendant refused to allow him to inspect a quantity of salt, alleging that it was imported and defendant had no salt stamped over it. The defendant was fined fifty dollars and appealed to Court.

LOST BOY.—About half-past two o'clock yesterday afternoon, officer George Gunson found a lost boy in the Fifth ward. The little fellow, who is about four years of age, was taken to the watchhouse, where he said his name was Jimmy Mellon, but about where he lived he could relate nothing. He remained in the care of Graham until evening, when his father, John Mellon, Esq., called for him. He is a bright little fellow, and was perfectly at home with Captain Graham.

CHANGE OF TRAIN DISPATCHERS.—The following changes have been made in the matter of train dispatchers on the Pittsburgh, Fort Wayne and Chicago Railroad: James D. Ellison has been appointed day train dispatcher, superintendent's office, vice E. C. Bacon, resigned; Daniel B. McCoy, night train dispatcher, vice James D. Ellison, transferred; Silas J. Williams, station dispatcher at Alliance, Ohio, vice T. J. Crane.

INTERESTING TO HORSEMEN.—The attention of horsemen is called to the peremptory sale of a valuable road mare to take place to-day at the livery and sale stables of R. H. Patterson & Co., on Seventh avenue. The mare is a beautiful specimen of horse flesh, is seven years old and "fast". With her will be sold a light open wagon and a harness, both nearly new. The sale will take place at half-past ten A. M.

ARRESTED AT LAST.—Officer John Herron yesterday arrested Wm. McElravey, who is charged with being a participant in the brutal assault on Mr. Thomas Rogers, at Pipetown several months ago. On information for felonious assault and battery was made at the time, but the accused eluded the police until yesterday.

CHIMNEY FIRE.—A few minutes after three o'clock yesterday afternoon, an alarm of fire was sounded from box 32, corner of Fifth avenue and Pride street, for the purpose of the district turned out promptly only to find that a chimney in a house in the neighborhood was on fire. Efforts should be made to prevent the striking of alarms for such fires.

DEATH OF A VAGRANT.—John Spetzel, a vagrant confined in the Birmingham lock-up, died at five o'clock yesterday morning. Coroner Dawson held an inquest, Dr. Biggs giving his opinion that death resulted from heart disease, and that a post mortem was unfelt in accordance therewith. Deceased was fifty-five years of age.

RELEASED ON BAIL.—John Kirkpatrick was before Mayor Brush yesterday on a charge of being one of the assailants of Mr. McKelvy, who was robbed on the highway on Monday night of about $200. The information was made on Tuesday, but the accused was not arrested until Thursday night. He was released on bail for a hearing.

THE SELECT READINGS LAST EVENING.—There was a large and fashionable audience present at the Academy of Music last evening to listen to the select readings given by Prof. Rufus K. Adams. Mr. Adams is a fine elocutionist, and the audience was highly pleased with the entertainment.

LEG BROKEN.—Jeremiah Weeks, foreman of the Locomotive Works, Sixth ward, Allegheny, was injured by a large casting yesterday, which fell and broke his leg. The injured man was removed to his home in Brownstown, and the fracture reduced by Dr. Cummings.

RELIGIOUS.—The Right Rev. John Kerfoot, D. D., LL.D., Bishop of the Diocese of Pittsburgh, will preach in Christ Church, Brownsville, tomorrow, Sunday, the 31st inst. The Apostolical rite of Confirmation will be administered in the evening.

TRY STREET.—Try street, between Fourth and Pennsylvania avenue, was opened to travel yesterday, having been closed for over three the caving in of the sewer passing under that street.

ALLEGHENY SCHOOL CONTROLLERS.—A stated meeting of the Allegheny School Controllers will be held on Tuesday evening in the Common Council Chamber.

COURT PROCEEDINGS.

Criminal Court—Judge Mellon.

In the case of Henry House, tried for larceny, the jury failed to agree and were discharged.

In the case of John Walnwirth, tried for the larceny of a picture, the jury returned a verdict of guilty, but recommended the prisoner to the mercy of the Court.

Charles F. Good was next placed on trial on a charge of larceny. The jury found a verdict of not guilty.

John Hoebling, of the Seventh ward, Allegheny, was tried for selling liquor without license. The jury found a verdict of not guilty.

The next case taken up was that of the Commonwealth vs. Charles Edwards and wife, indicted for maintaining a nuisance. On trial.

Supreme Court—Full Bench.

Court met at ten o'clock A. M., when the following cases were argued:

Rohrer's appeal and Levick & Co.'s appeal, Armstrong county. Argued by Golden for plaintiff in error, and by Barclay, contra.

Commonwealth vs. Jessup, Armstrong county. Argued by Barclay for plaintiff in error, and by Mechling, contra.

McCausland vs. Fleming, Armstrong county. Argued by Holden for plaintiff in error, and by Barclay, contra.

Aikens vs. Stewart et al., Armstrong county. Argued by Bowles for plaintiff in error, and by Boggs, contra.

Kittanning borough vs. Piper, Armstrong county. Argued by Painter for plaintiff in error and by Golden for contra.

District Court—Judge Hampton.

The case of Woods et al. vs. owners of steamboat "Panther," which has been on trial for several days past, was concluded this morning. Jury out.

The next case taken up was that of O'Donnell & Bros. vs. McClintock & Cochran. This was an action to recover for work and labor done. On trial.

Court of Common Pleas—Judge Sterrett

In the case of Peebles vs. Peebles, reported previously, the jury found for defendant.

In the case of Davis & Co. vs. Joseph Finch & Co., reported yesterday, the jury have not yet returned a verdict.

The first case taken up this morning was that of James Ford vs. Robert Ramsey. This was an action in ejectment to obtain possession of the storeroom, at No. 22 Fifth avenue, now occupied by the defendant. The court ordered a judgment of non-suit.

The next case taken up was that of Willis Dangerfield, Jr., vs. Willis Dangerfield, Sr., parties in this case, father and son, were colored, and the action rather an unusual one. The defendant and his wife separated for some cause, and for five or six years her son, the plaintiff, supported and took care of her until her death. The suit was brought against the father to recover for such maintenance, care, etc. Non suit entered.

United States Court—Judge McCandless

The following business was transacted in this court:

In the case of the United States vs. Eliza McGraw, charged with not having reported enough whiskey in her tobacco establishment, the defendant plead guilty. Sentence suspended.

The District Attorney certified as to the necessity of a grand jury at the December special term. Court ordered that there should twenty-three grand and forty-four petit jurors, returnable on the first Monday in December next.

In the case of the United States vs. James Hard; James Hard and Robert Siddell as his sureties severally and jointly, in a recognizance as indicted to the United States in the sum of $1,000 to be forfeited to him unless that Hard appeared during the present term of court and did not depart without leave.

The next case taken up was that of the United States vs. Julius Addler. The defendant was charged with not affixing stamps on bankers before using them again. The jury rendered a verdict of not guilty.

In the case of the United States vs. John L. Cone, Rensalear Bagley and James Bagley, charged with passing counterfeit bills and plate, a verdict of not guilty was entered.

TRIAL LIST.

Following is the Quarter Sessions trial list for Monday:

No. 338, Com. vs. Owen Kelly.
No. 305, Com. vs. Jesse Lolli and J. Donehue.
No. 295, Com. vs. Elizabeth Quenker.
No. 263, Com. vs. James Closley et al.
No. 175, Com. vs. Catharine Morgan.
No. 313, Com. vs. Henry Sharg & Schwartz (two cases.)
No. 52, Com. vs. John Manning.
No. 339, Com. vs. James Smith.
No. 281, Com. vs. John A. Miller.
No. 267, Com. vs. Robert Hood.
No. 342, Com. vs. Michael Carrier.
No. 285, Com. vs. Wm. Edwards, Telephilmer.
No. 326, Com. vs. Patrick Murphy et al.
No. 118, Com. vs. John Ryland.
No. 285, Com. vs. Wm. Edwards.
No. 358, Com. vs. D. Reardon (two cases.)
No. 195, Com. vs. Wm. Runnels.
No. 433, Com. vs. W. B. Wilson & G. M. Myers.
No. 314, Com. vs. Henry Setzen.

Following is trial list for Tuesday:

No. 155—Com. vs. Johnston.
No. 196—Com. vs. Mitchell, two cases.
No. 228—Com. vs. Hoffman.
No. 411—Com. vs. Dorran, et. al.
No. 242—Com. vs. Shoolin.
No. 248—Com. vs. Shevlin.
No. 250—Com. vs. Schlafter.
No. 256—Com. vs. Lewis.
No. 259—Com. vs. Murphy.
No. 87—Com. vs. Eberhardt.
No. 88—Com. vs. Gottman.
No. 76—Com. vs. Kelly.
No. 189—Com. vs. Gray.
No. 360—Com. vs. Hoffman.
No. 343—Com. vs. Miller, two cases.
No. 357—Com. vs. Sturgeon. #
No. 360—Com. vs. Hoffman.
No. 362—Com. vs. Gallaher, four cases.

Following is the trial list for Wednesday:

No. 206—Com. vs. Oil Co.
No. 271—Com. vs. Joyce. (3 cases).
No. 218—Com. vs. Kill.
No. 220—Com. vs. Kill.
No. 187—Com. vs. Anderson.
No. 209—Com. vs. Hatfield.
No. 204—Com. vs. Goldstein.
No. 194—Com. vs. Eberhart. (3 cases).
No. 198—Com. vs. Wilson.
No. 190—Com. vs. Bechtold. (4 cases).
No. 191—Com. vs. Island.
No. 138—Com. vs. McIntyre.
No. 134—Com. vs. Hall. (3 cases).
No. 47—Com. vs. Gang.

Police Intelligence.

[Before Justice Kline, of Sharpsburg.]

ASSAULT AND BATTERY.

James Grant was committed to jail to answer a charge of assault and battery, preferred by Peter Wagner, of Sharpsburg.

[Before Alderman Shore.]

WOMEN'S WAR.

Susan Anderson was committed to jail yesterday to answer a charge of assault and battery, preferred by Ruth Anderson. It appears that they became involved in a quarrel, which resulted in the striking of the prosecutrix.

[Before Justice Klesaser, of Etna.]

CARRYING A CONCEALED DEADLY WEAPON.

James Grant was before this Justice charged on oath of Joseph McCall, with carrying a concealed weapon. He was committed for trial.

[Before Alderman Lynch.]

ASSAULT AND BATTERY.

Kate Johnson preferred a charge of assault and battery against Justina Daube. The defendant was arrested and entered bail for a hearing.

[Before Alderman Thomas.]

LARCENY.

James Quincy, a colored boy, was arrested on a charge of larceny preferred by Catharine Jones. The prosecutrix, who resides on Elm street, alleges that the defendant stole fifteen dollars from her. The boy returned the money and the case was discontinued.

[Before Alderman Neeper.]

ASSAULT AND BATTERY.

Lucy Brown preferred a charge of assault and battery against Sarah Johnson. Defendant was arrested and held for a hearing. The fight occurred in the delectable locality known as Virgin alley.

[Before Alderman McMasters.]

BUTTER TRANSACTION.

A warrant was issued for the arrest of Daniel Jordan, charged on oath of J. T. Day, of the firm of Day & Co., with fraud and larceny by bailee. The prosecutor alleges that defendant obtained from the prosecutor's premises 50 pounds of butter in tubs, from him by fraud, and refused to return the tubs containing the butter.

FRUIT CANS.

W. K. Mulholland, of Etna borough, preferred a charge of larceny against Jacob Miller, alleging that the defendant had stolen a dozen fruit cans valued at $2 from him. The warrant was issued.

[Before Deputy Mayor Nichols. Lawrenceville.]

ALLEGED FALSE PRETENSES.

George Fox, a grocer doing business on Forty-third street, Seventeenth ward, made informations against Daniel Phillis and John Evans for false pretenses. He alleged that the first named person obtained groceries to the amount of $28 15 by representing that he kept a boarding house, and would pay him as the close of the month. The pay was not forthcoming, and Mr. Fox made inquiries which led him to believe that Phillis did not keep a boarding house, and that the allegations were made with intent to cheat and defraud him. The second defendant received $23 96 worth of provisions, by representing that the contractor for the sheeworks on the Allegheny Valley Railroad was a customer of Mr. Fox's, and would certainly do business with him money, and the claim would be liquidated in that way. The warrants were issued, which was afterwards ascertained to be false, Warrants were issued.

[Before Alderman Boreman.]

ASSAULT AND BATTERY.

Eliza Weidler, a boarding house keeper in the Seventeenth ward, stated to Deputy Mayor Nichols, yesterday, that on the 21st of October last, two of her boarders, Henry Kirsaider and Silas Getz, suddenly changed their place of abode, without settling their board bills, which amounted to $50 86, and $29 60, respectively. She had in her possession, however, two trunks belonging to the defendants, which she desired to hold as security, and the proper legal steps for the sale of said trunks were taken.

[Before Alderman Koenig.]

HELD FOR A HEARING.

Maria Strawsberger made two informations before Alderman Koenig yesterday, charging Martin Bauwith with disorderly conduct, and also with maintaining a nuisance. She alleged that the defendant erected in his dwelling a steam engine in a manner that the pipe extends through a partition wall into her premises, and to use her language, "smokes her out." She further complained to Baruth and requested him to "reconstruct" the stove arrangement so as to discontinue the nuisance, where, as alleged, he used unbecoming and indecorous language to her. Barmetle was arrested and held for a hearing.

[Before Alderman Taylor.]

ALLEGED LARCENY.

Michael Davis made information before this magistrate yesterday that George Nimick had stolen a Scotch travelling cap belonging to deponent, of the value of $2. Davis has since taken back on Liberty street, took a drink and received change for a five dollar note. As he was leaving the bar-keeper said he had given him too much change and called him back to recount it. Davis refused to comply with the request, saying that the money was mixed up with his own, whereupon his pocket, and started to leave when the defendant seized his cap and refused possession of it. He was arrested, but after a hearing discharged, the cap being returned and the costs paid by defendant.

[Before Alderman Donaldson.]

DISORDERLY HOUSEKEEPING.

For some time past it seems Thomas Whaler has been neglecting his wife, Mary Whaler, if the statements of his better-half can be relied upon. She says that he has deserted her, refuses to provide for her support, and abandoned her entirely. She endeavored to persuade him to live with her, but failing in this, and turn to the partner of his bosom, but in vain, and as a last resort she appealed to the law. A officer was sent to arrest the derelict husband, and ere this he is doubtless in custody.

List of Unmailable Letters.

The following is a list of letters held at the Pittsburgh Postoffice for want of prepayment of postage and on account of misdirection. The writers can get them by applying at the postoffice:

J. Bloomfield, Canton, Ohio; Mrs. Andrew Logan, Philadelphia; E. Prasser, Coshocton, Ohio.

First Avenue Fire.

Messrs. Craig Bros., brass founders, gas fitters and plumbers, who were burnt out on Tuesday evening, inform us that their friends and customers, can hereafter find them at No. 89 Second avenue, between Wood and Smithfield streets, where they are prepared to fill finishing, gas and steam fitting, plumbing, avenue.

EXTENSIVE ROBBERY.

Ten Thousand Dollars Stolen.

Chief of Police Hague yesterday received a telegraphic dispatch informing him of an extensive robbery, which was committed Thursday night in Clarion county.

It appears that Laughlin & Arnold's store, at Leatherwood, Clarion county, six miles from Mahoning Station, was entered, the safe broken open, and bonds, money and goods to the amount of ten thousand dollars stolen.

Public Amusements.

OPERA HOUSE.—Last evening Barney Williams and w. fe had a benefit, and it was a substantial one. The auditorium was crowded in every part, many ladies standing during the entire performance. Had the house been half as large again, it would have been filled, as hundreds were turned away. As will be seen by his remarks printed below, Mr. Williams took occasion to refer to the necessity of a new first class theater, and his statements will, doubtless, be generally indorsed. The performances last evening, of course, passed off very agreeably. At the close of the first part, Barney appeared before the curtain, in obedience to a general call, when he spoke as follows:

LADIES AND GENTLEMEN:—I return you my hearty and sincere thanks for the many kindnesses you have extended to my wife and myself. I can scarcely find language commensurate to express the feelings in my breast at the present time; language is scarcely utter the feelings of the heart, and this is one. The chimes of Pittsburgh have been unkind to Mrs. Williams and myself, for more than twenty years—I mean the curfew chimes of fire. The word farewell is a solemn one; it is used in the play but to express a temporary absence, and on my departure for Europe, and if the life and soul is left in this frail tenement, I will return to this city sooner return to than Pittsburgh.

Pittsburgh is a place that possesses many advantages. It wants a first class theater, and if such a one were built I have no doubt the patronage would fit to-morrow. You have fine rows of stores, long streets, fine churches, and a population, but you need a theater that you can enter from the street. (Applause.) You have the means, the intelligence and liberality necessary to support such a theater. And here let me say, for the respectability, that be ensured to more capable hands than to those of the little gentleman who now addresses you. (Cries of Canning. Applause. His intimate personal acquaintance with Mr. Barney Williams will enable him to present to you the best talent in this country, and in Europe, and you are going to pay for it. Say nay thing this is "blarney," but I mean it.

I cannot refrain from saying that the renewal of your many kindnesses to Mrs. Williams and myself, I appreciate.

Mr. and Mrs. Williams will appear at the matinee this afternoon, and will give their farewell entertainment in the evening.

MOSCNIC HALL.—Signor Blitz will give his farewell entertainments at Masonic Hall today. He will give a matinee performance in the afternoon, and his last one in the evening. Blitz's legerdemain is just as clever as it was twenty years ago, and his ventriloquism every way as amusing. His entertainments have the marrow of intelligence. Altogether he is entertaining in the highest degree, and as an opportunity may be had to-day, we advise every all who wish to see the original Blitz should go to-day or to-night to Masonic Hall.

PITTSBURGH THEATER.—There was a crowded audience here last evening, and the performances were highly appreciated. There will be matinees every Saturday hereafter. Mr. and Mrs. Rcmelli's will appear. An attractive bill is announced for the evening.

VARIETIES THEATER.—As usual on Saturday evenings, the most attractive bill of the week will be presented here this evening. Every member of the company will appear, and in their best acts. Consequently the entertainment will be unusually pleasing.

MUSEUM.—Rain, snow or shine, it is all the same with the Museum. Rain or sunshine they will attend. To see a pleasant and instructive spectacle, visit the Museum.

The American Buttonhole Sewing Machine.

Perhaps in no department of mechanical science has more ingenuity been displayed than in the manufacture of sewing machines. Every day brings forth some new device, and the American skill, until perfection has been well nigh, if not altogether attained. Among the latter improvements is that of the American Buttonhole, Overseaming and Sewing Machine, which is a marvel of beauty, simplicity of stitching, hemming, felling, tucking, cording, braiding, gathering and sewing on the lace, overseaming, embroidering on the edge, and its beautiful buttonhole and eyeletholle work, are unsurpassed, simply far in advance of any similar invention. The bed is of ample size for any kind of work, the firmness of the cloth by raising or lowering, thus preventing any injury to any delicate fabric, hence it will work in the very finest of "Swiss cloths" will bear the verdict of time. The action of the Secretary, although we have no official notice of it, is based upon two principles. First, it depresses the currency sixes, and so lowers the value of the same; and, second, depresses the gold bonds by reason of those sales which are made to make the change, and so enables the government to buy in the bonds at a reduced rate. The people are gainers, and no one can complain except those who bought the 6's at the highest prices, and who are compelled to sell them at those current now. Such of course are very few in number, and will not grumbe if they are defeated in speculation.

Messrs. Ira B. McVay & Co., report the following sales at the Government Board, to-day, and in New York to-day, as furnished them by Jay Cooke & Co., their correspondents:

	Morn.	Noon.	Close.
1881, 6s	118½	119	118½
1862, 5-20s	117	117½	117
1864, 5-20s	117	117½	117
1865, 5-20s, old	115½	115½	115½
1865, 5-20s, new	115½	115½	115½
1867, 5-20s	115½	115½	115½
10-40s	106	106	106
7-30s	105½	105½	105½

James T. Brady & Co., corner of Fourth avenue and Wood street, quote United States securities in New York, to-day as follows:

	Gold.	Sat.	Oct. 30.	Adv.	Dec.
Coupons, 1881	119	118¾			¼
U. S. Bonds, 1881	119	118¾			¼
U. S. Bonds, '62	117½	117½			
U. S. Bonds, 5-20s, '64	117	117			
U. S. Bonds, 5-20s, '65	115½	115½			
U. S. Bonds, new iss.	115½	115½			
U. S. Bonds, 5-20s, '67	115½	115½			
U. S. Bonds, 5-20s, '68	115½	115½			
U. S. Bonds, 10-40s	107½	107½			¼

—Railway stocks in New York were more steady to-day, and the closing prices are better than the highest figures of the previous quotations. The *World* remarks that the process of watering railroad stocks, which has been practiced to such an extent in the last few years, still continues to flourish. The new consolidation of the Lake Shore proposes to issue and sell $7,200,000 new stock at their discretion. The directors of the Michigan Central, St. Paul Railroad Company are also engaged in the same business. The latter road has completed sixty-five miles of their contemplated extension to Sioux City, and issued new stock to represent this to the extent of $2,080,000, at the rate of $2,000 per mile for a road which cost $40,000 per mile. The Erie did visit the country in the interests of that house, with the design of making a proposition to our authorities to undertake to place in the foreign markets an eighty year four per cent. loan, on the agreement to guarantee one-quarter of one per cent, as a sinking fund. In consultation with the large capitalists of New York, it is reported, he was convinced that it was useless to make an offer, as our financial condition was thought by the more enthusiastic to be such as to justify the Administration in the belief that much better terms could be obtained if a foreign loan was desired.

—James W. Kennedy, Broker, No. 8½ Fourth avenue (Apollo Building) dealer in United States Bonds, State and Municipal Securities, Railroad, Bank, Insurance and Miscellaneous Stocks. Being represented in the New York Stock Boards every day while in session, he purchases and sells on commission any stocks on the regular lists on the same terms as the New York brokers. Governments, Gold and Bankers' Bills purchased for customers on the usual margin.

WEEKLY REVIEW OF THE PIG IRON AND BLOOM MARKET.

OFFICE OF PITTSBURGH COMMERCIAL, } FRIDAY, October 29, 1869. }

Notwithstanding receipts of western bituminous coal somewhat large from the lakes, more liberal during the last week, they are still inadequate to the demand, and supplies in yard here are being steadily drawn on to supply the deficiency.

Sales have been liberal at fully former rates, and embrace considerable lots to arrive during all next month.

The Pennsylvania Railroad Company having reduced their freight tariff on pig iron seventy-five cents per nett ton from Harrisburg and points east of there to this city, a corresponding reduction in prices of anthracite irons generally has been established in this market. Receipts of anthracite descriptions, although not large, are fair for the season.

A moderately active inquiry exists for fine charcoal irons, and with unusually light stocks holders are very firm in their views of values.

Common and inferior grades of bituminous coal and coke smelted sorts of both forge and foundry irons sell slowly at relatively low rates.

We are quoted the following sales:

Bituminous Coal Smelted from Lake Superior Ore.

200 tons white and mottled forge, to arrive	$36 00—6 mos.
250 tons White	36 00—6 mos.
101 tons Common mottled forge	36 00—1 mos.
100 tons Common mottled forge	36 00—4 mos.
500 tons medium grey forge on city wharf	37 50—5 mos.
150 tons mottled and white forge from yard	38 50—1 mos.
112 tons mottled common white from yard	36 00—6 mos.
100 tons medium forge from yard	37 50—4 mos.
150 tons open grey, forge from yard	38 00—4 mos.
200 tons open grey neutral to arrive	37 50—4 mos.
100 tons open forge at Rochester	37 50—4 mos.
350 tons good grey forge to arrive	37 50—4 mos.
500 tons good grey forge to arrive	37 50—4 mos.
210 tons good grey forge from yard	38 00—4 mos.
400 tons good medium to arrive	37 50—4 mos.
200 tons good medium to arrive	37 50—4 mos.
200 tons good medium to arrive	37 50—4 mos.
200 tons close mottled forge	37 00—4 mos.
100 tons close mottled forge	37 00—4 mos.
100 tons white and mottled from yard	38 50—6 mos.
68 tons white and mottled from Wheeling	37 00—1 mos.
500 tons medium forge	37 50—1 mos.
300 tons open grey forge at furnace	35 00—3 mos.
300 tons open grey forge at furnace	35 00—4 mos.
300 tons open grey favorite brand, at furnace	35 50—1 mos.
200 tons medium grey to arrive	37 50—1 mos.
100 tons medium grey to arrive	37 50—4 mos.
100 tons neutral mixture native ore	38 00—4 mos.
150 tons neutral	38 50—1 mos.
100 tons neutral	38 00—4 mos.

Anthracite.

150 tons white iron	$41 00—4 mos.
100 tons No. 3 neutral	39 00—4 mos.
50 tons No. 3 neutral	39 00—4 mos.
50 tons white iron	39 00—4 mos.
10 tons No. 1 foundry	41 00—4 mos.
10 tons No. 2 foundry	41 00—4 mos.
10 tons No. 1 foundry	43 00—4 mos.
20 tons No. 1 foundry	43 00—4 mos.
10 tons No. 1 foundry extra	45 50—4 mos.
10 tons No. 1 foundry extra	45 50—4 mos.
10 tons No. 1 foundry extra	46 00—4 mos.
200 tons No. 3 neutral	39 00—4 mos.
200 tons No. 3 medium neutral	38 00—6 mos.
100 tons No. 1 Hanging Rock, No. 2 foundry	47 50—4 mos.
100 tons No. 3 good neutral	39 0—6 mos.
200 tons medium No. 3 neutral forge to arrive	37 50—6 mos.
100 tons No. 3 neutral forge	37 50—6 mos.
50 tons close No. 2 foundry	40 00—4 mos.

Charcoal.

160 tons Pennsylvania	45 00—6 mos.
157 tons do do	44 00—6 mos.
100 tons No. 1 Hanging Rock, No. 2 foundry	47 50—1 mos.
225 tons Missouri forge	50 00—60 da's
20 tons Collins Lake Superior	60 00—1 mos.

Blooms.

20 tons Juniata	$ 95 00—4 mos.
20 tons do	125 00—4 mos.
10 tons slabs	75 00—cash.

Receipts of Pig Iron Per Erie Canal for the Week Ending October 29, 1869.

Canal boat Monitor,	Nimick & Co.		45
" "	J. Armstrong,	do	61
" "	Wm. Wright,	do	60
" "	O. O. Tickner,	do	60
" "	Geo. Metcalf,	do	60
" "	Cairo,	do	60
" "	J. Armstrong,	do	60
" "	Wm. Wright,	do	50
Total			497

Receipts of Pig Metal, Blooms and Ore, for the Past Twenty-four Hours.

PITTSBURGH, FORT WAYNE AND CHICAGO RAILROAD P. R. R. CO. LESSEE.

	Cars.		Cars.
Nimick & Co.	3	Bryan & Caughey,	1
Moorhead & Co.	1	Hartman & Bro.	1
Union Mills	1	J. W. Porter	1
Spang, Chalfant & Co.	1	Graff, Bennett & Co.	1
Brown & Co.	1	Everson, P. & Co.	1
Reese, Graff & Dull,	1	Hussey, Wells & Co.	1
Graff, Bennett & Co.	1	Lindsay & McCutcheon	1
Zug & Co.	1		
Total	17		

PENNSYLVANIA CENTRAL RAILROAD.

Nimick & Co.	1	Graff, Bennett & Co.	1
Graff, Chalfant & Co.	1	J. Moorhead,	1
Total	4		

CLEVELAND AND PITTSBURGH RAILROAD.

Graff, Chalfant & Co.	1	Bryan & Caughey,	1
Zug & Co.	1	Everson & Preston,	1
Total	4		

WESTERN PENNSYLVANIA R. R.

Spang, Chalfant & Co.	3	Graff, Bennett & Co.	3
Total	10		

PITTSBURGH OIL MARKET.

OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURGH COMMERCIAL, } FRIDAY EVENING, October 29, 1869. }

The crude oil market yesterday was quiet and prices were without much change from the previous day, though at the close the feeling was more buoyant and the market was early delivery oil, 40 to 41 gravity, at 15½c, without buyers. Refined oil was active, although for the past few days it seems as if the market had been dull and inactive, but during the day large sales are reported as having been made there yesterday, and in the evening holders were reported stiff at 31c for spot. Prices of all deliveries are higher, and the market is very much unsettled. We note sales reported as follows:

CRUDE OIL.

1,000 bbls S. O. to December	15½c
1,000 bbls S. O. to November, 40@41 gravity	15c
1,000 bbls S. O. all year	15½c

REFINED OIL.

500 bbls November at	31c
1,000 bbls November, first half, at	32c
1,500 bbls October at	33c
500 bbls November, first half, at	32c

[By Western Union Telegraph.]

NEW YORK, October 29.—Closing on 28th.—The petroleum is unsettled and lower. Crude 15½c afloat at 16c for refined. Refined 31c bid, 32c asked at 31c for spot. Crude 15½c bid, 16c asked at 16c for November. Refined 32c bid, 33c asked at 32c for November. Crude 15c bid, 15½c asked at 15½c for December. Refined 32c bid, 33c asked at 33c for December. Crude 15c bid, 15½c asked at 15½c for January. Refined 32c bid, 33c asked at 33c for January.

OIL CITY, PA., October 29, 11:30 A. M.—Market entirely nominal at $6 60 on creek and $5 90 on river.

PHILADELPHIA, October 29, 11:15 A. M.—Our market is dull and firm at 31c.

PHILADELPHIA, October 29, P. M.—Market dull and nominal at 31c.

TITUSVILLE, October 29, 11:30 A. M.—Market quiet, firm and unchanged at yesterday's quotations; $5 50 and upper 4 gravity.

NEW YORK, October 29, 12 M.—Market quiet and steady; crude, 15½c; refined, 31c; crude, November and December, 15½c; January, 16c.

NEW YORK, October 29, 11:15 A. M.—Crude, demand fair; prices firm at 16c, held at 15½c; refined firm at 31c for spot; 32c for November.

HOUSEVILLE, PA., October 29, 1:50 P. M.—Market dull and firm at $5 50 for cre